

# LEATH & ROSS,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

## HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS & PUBLISHERS,

9 VERE ST., OXFORD ST., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)

5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.,

And New Branch—

4 FITZJOHN'S ESPLANADE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.

**LONDON.**

### CONTENTS:

28½ Dozen 1/- Bottles

**PILULES**

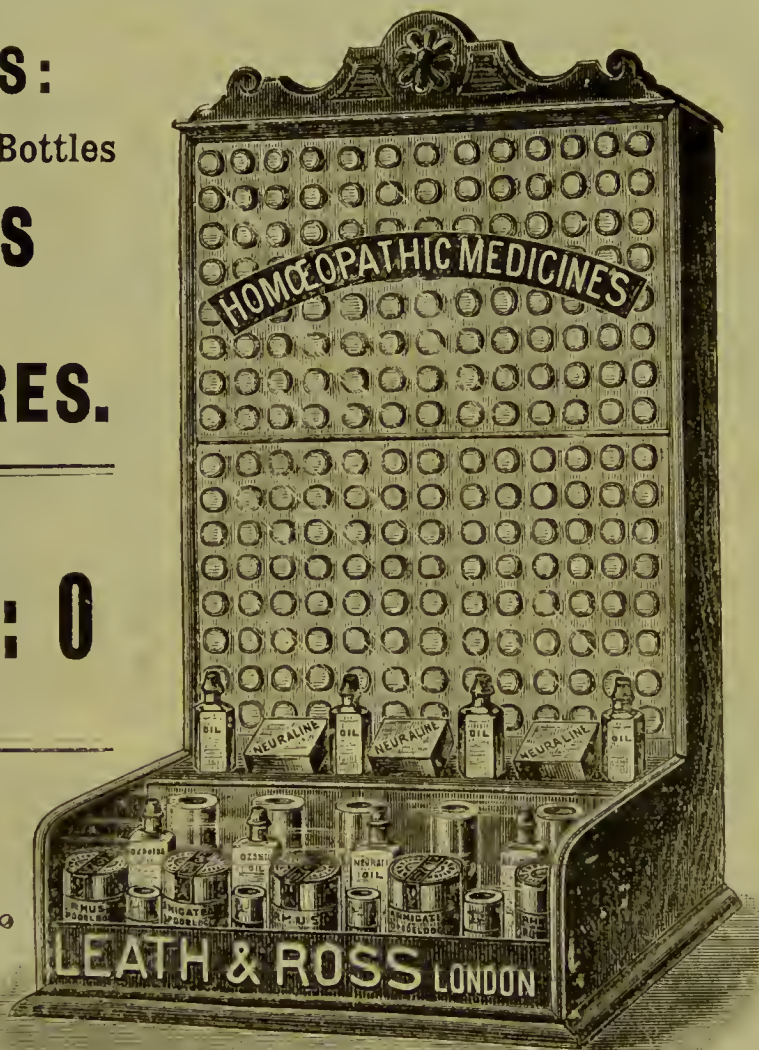
AND

**TINCTURES.**

PRICE

**£5 : 0 : 0**

NETT.

**HANDSOME****CASE****FREE !!**

### CONTENTS

Realise when

Sold at

Retail Prices

**£17 2 0**

Thus Yielding a Hand-  
some Profit to the  
Purchaser, without  
trouble or  
inconvenience.

A liberal supply of  
Counter Bills,  
Show Cards, and  
Guide Books  
sent with each  
Case.

THE ABOVE VERY HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS

## CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

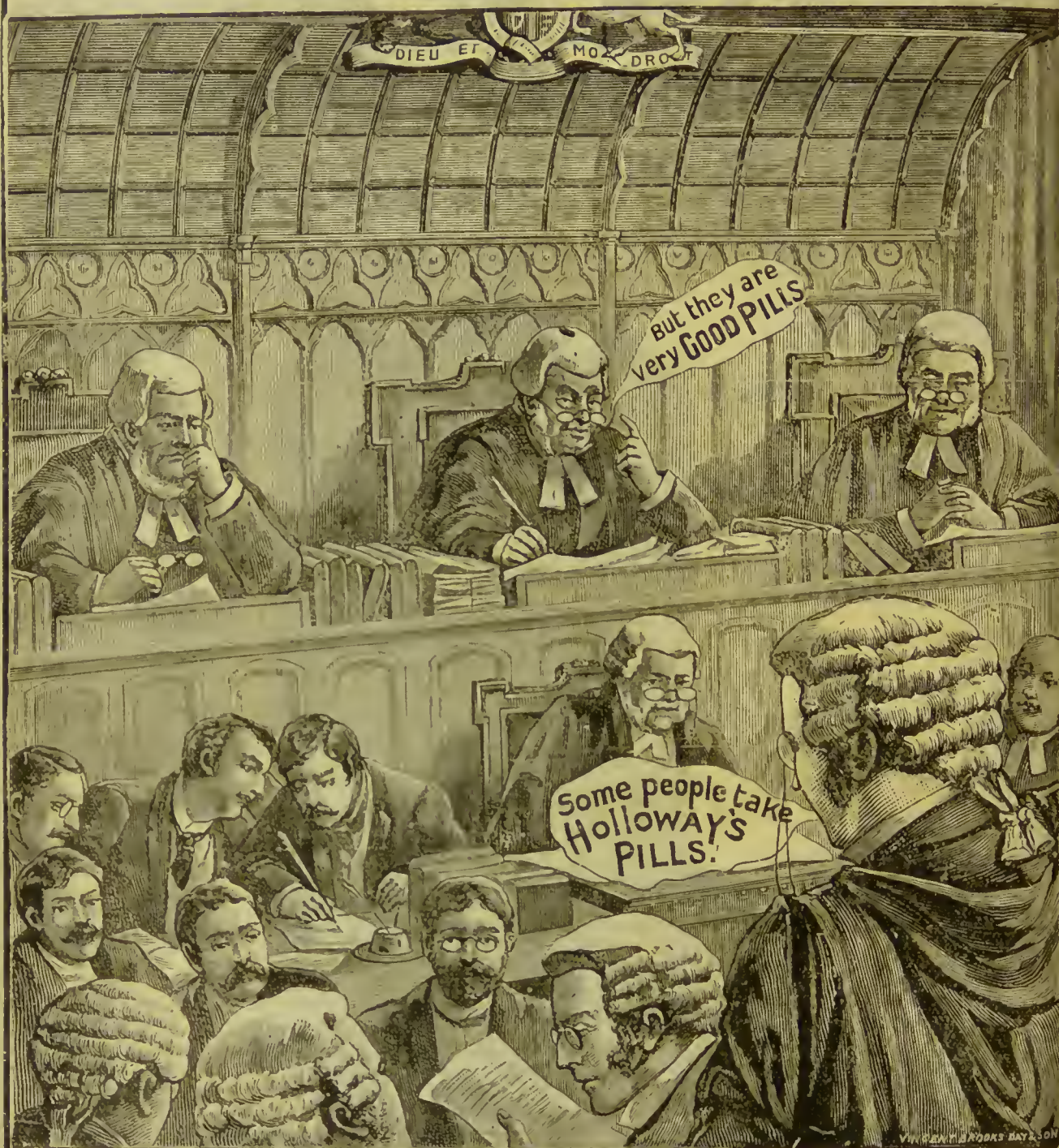
Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter; is made to open at the back or in the front, to suit the convenience of the purchaser and the position it is intended to occupy. It is a splendid advertisement, attracting the notice of all customers—proves a great source of profit to all who possess it. Our Homoeopathic Medicines are known all over the world, are in great demand everywhere. More than 2,500 Chemists in the United Kingdom alone stock them, besides having Agencies in nearly all the British Colonies, in India, Africa, New Zealand, China, and other parts of the world.

SEND FOR INDENT FORMS, CATALOGUE, AND PRICE LIST.



# The Master of the Rolls defends Holloway's Pills.

See "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," November 21, 1891.



Scene—Court of Appeal, Wednesday, November 18, 1891.

COUNSEL (MR. MACLAREN, M.P.): "SOME PEOPLE TAKE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR INSTANCE."

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (LORD ESHER): "BUT THEY ARE VERY GOOD PILLS!"

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

Are Manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Advice Gratis, daily, at the above address, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.



**1892.**

**REVISED JANUARY, 1892.**

**ISSUED HALF-YEARLY.**

**ILLUSTRATED  
PRICE LIST**

**NO TRAVELLERS!**

Their Expenses Given to Buyers.

**DRUGGISTS'  
SUNDRIES.**

**£1 worth SUNDRIES**  
5 per cent. discount.

**£5 worth SUNDRIES**  
5 per cent. discount,  
and Carriage Paid\* to  
any Railway Station  
in the United King-  
dom.

**PATENT  
MEDICINES.**

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES**

\* Carriage Paid with £5 worth of  
"Sundries."

LIST SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

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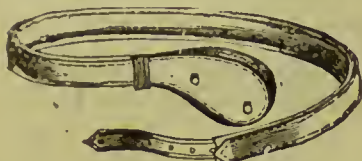
**MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.**



# TRUSSES.



THE BEST FOR SHAPE AND QUALITY. FIRST PRIZE, 1879.



MANUFACTURED THROUGHOUT ON THE PREMISES.

GREAT FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE AND QUICK DESPATCH OF SPECIAL TRUSSES.

**BAILEY'S TRUSSES FOR SCROTAL HERNIA.**

**BAILEY'S INDIARUBBER TRUSSES FOR INFANTS.**

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in all kinds of SURGICAL APPLIANCES, WHOLESALE and for EXPORT  
*Shippers and the Wholesale Trade Supplied on Best Terms and Lowest Prices.*

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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LETTERS  
PATENT.



THE

**MOST ABSORBENT**

**DRESSING**

EVER INTRODUCED.



This Dressing is unlike any other in the Market, being prepared from a pure Vegetable Fibre, and besides being a very rapid absorbent it will take up **FIFTEEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT OF LIQUID.**

**SEDOX**

Is supplied impregnated with any Antiseptic Solution required, and guaranteed that every particle is equally impregnated.

**SEDOX**

Is admitted by some of the most eminent Medical Men to be the Cleanest, most Absorbent, and most Efficacious Dressing known.

**SEDOX**

Can be obtained in almost every form in which Absorbents and Antiseptics are used.

**THE SEDOX MANUFACTURING Co.**  
**112 OAT LANE, LONDON, E.C.**



# MODERATION IN ALL THINGS.

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Honest soap almost sells itself, and does not require to have millions spent in advertising it. "Vinolia" is the very finest of soap, and is sold at a fair price. We have advertised it at home and abroad with moderation, and it has probably the largest sale in the World. Fine fats, Fine scents, Fine make, Fine soap.

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"Vinolia" Soap, Premier (for the million), 4d.; Floral, 6d.; Balsamic (Medical), 8d.; Otto (Toilet), 10d., and Vestal 2s. 6d. per tablet. "Vinolia" Cream for Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, &c., 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box. "Vinolia" Powder for the Toilet, Nursery, &c., 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box, in Pink, White, and Cream.

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**BLONDEAU ET CIE., RYLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.W.**

("VINOLIA" SOAP FACTORY, MALDON CRESCENT, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.)



# EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

## TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

**DEPOSIT OF MONEY.**—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system. The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### Proprietary Articles.

What offers? Silver's pills and oils. W., care of Loft-house & Saltmer, Hull.

Half-cost to clear; 3 Müller's oil, 2 Antakes, 3 Bromo pills, 2 Crane's bon-bons, 2 Knight's ointment, 1 Whitehead's essence, 1 Richter's Sarsaparilla, 2 Leeming's essence, 8 Koptica, 3 Peptone, 3 Bynopacreatin, 2 Bailey's oil, 3 Paternoster's pills; all or any. "Ajax," Whitbyville, Westen-super-Mare.

### Educational.

Pereira's *Materia Medica*, 1849, three parts; highest offer. Maxton, Chemist, Kelso.

Fine microscope, by Pillischer; binocular and separate monocular body, mechanical stage, 4 objectives, 6 eye-pieces, condenser, paraboloid, camera lucida, polariscope, &c., &c., in 2 mahogany cases complete, 10l. 10s.; cost 26l.; a bargain. Hinton, 38 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Minor books: Roscoe's "Chemistry," Cooke's "Botany," Bomrose's "Botany," Griffith's "Notes on Pharmaceutical Preparations," Wills's "Manual of Physics," "Art of Dispensing," Oliver's "Botany," Ince's "Latin Grammar," Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," Wills's "Materia Medica," advanced and elementary, Wootton's "Problems in Chemical Physics," Wills's "Guide to Prescription Reading," Wills's "Practical Analysis," Wills's "Materia Medica Cabinet" (5s.), Wills's "Elements of Pharmacy," Wills's "Postal Lectures," small spirit lamp, also 30 special lectures for students just previous to examination, What offers? "Assistant," 8 Southgate, Ekington, Derbyshire.

## Formulae.

Splendid herb extract, cheap, easily made, keeps well; this is the original recipe of a well-known extract of which thousands of galls. are sold annually; post free 2s. 6d. J. R. Crofts, Chamber Hill, Ashton-under-Lyne.

## Shop Fittings.

One doz. 1-gall. black upright store bottles, W. M., as Maw's fig. 89; 5x6 pint, 3x1 gall., 1x1½ gall. carboys, fig. 1; offers wanted for whole or part. Griffith, Chichester.

Drawers.—12 ft. run with bevelled edged glass labels and cut glass knobs, lockers under, and shelving with cornice on top, in splendid condition; price 13l. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London.

Counters, 2 with plate-glass fronts, one 12 ft., the other 6 ft. long; price 10l. and 5l.; also a 12 ft. solid mahogany mounted one, very handsome; price 10l. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Dispensing-screen, mirror centre, 6 ft. long, price 6l. 10s.; desk and case, 55s.; sponge case, 90s.; tooth brush case, 35s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Glass wall-cases, one 10 ft. long, price 13l. 10s., another 8 ft. long 10l. 10s., mahogany. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Second-hand mahogany-top counters, plate-glass cases in front, 11 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, equal to new, 9l.; mahogany dispensing-screen and counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 5l.; 8 ft. run of mahogany wall-fittings, drawers, shelving, ornice and lockers, glass knobs and labels, 100l. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Four best plate-glass shelves, polished edges 23 in. by 5 in., and fittings as fig. 24 Maw's catalogue; best plate-glass shelf, 1 edge polished, 3 ft. 6 in. by 8 in.; "Baterprise" tincture-press; what offers? Gulliver, 6 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.

Job lines.—Pestles and mortars, No. 0 to 12, 1s. to 9s. each; pill-machines, 12s.; leech-jars, 4s. and 6s.; pear-shape carboys, 2-gall. 5s., 3-gall. 7s., 6-gall. 15s., 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63s. each; shop-rounds, 8s. dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long, 60s.; single ditto, 25s.; blue ointment-jars, 4-lb. 15s., 2-lb. 12s., 1-lb. 9s., ½-lb. 6s. dozen; white ditto, 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s. dozen. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

## Miscellaneous.

Spare aerated-water plant for sale, capable of turning out 150 to 200 doz. per day; in good working order; cheap. Scott, Chemist, Motherwell.

American cash register till for sale; 30 keys; lowest price 21l. D. P. Roberts, 120 North End, Croydon.

Two carboys for window, 14 in. diameter, height to top of cut stopper 37 in., 12s. 6d. each, cost double; tincture press, ½ gallon, 5s.; set brass counter scales, 13 in. beam, 24 in. pillar, on mahogany base, 15s., less than half price; all packed free. Broof, Chemist, Leicester.

## WANTED.

One-drachm suppository mould. Orchard, Salisbury.

Fifty gross ½-pint clean stone ginger-beer bottles, light-coloured ware; state lowest price, delivered Mansfield, for any quantity. Adams.

## For CLEANING PLATE!

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S  
ALBATHUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For CLEANING GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED GOODS.

A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other Plate Powders in use. Chemists will find it to their advantage to recommend this Powder, as when it is once tried it is always continued to be used.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s.

6 PONT ST., BELGRAVE SQ., & 48 BELGRAVE RD., LONDON, S.W.

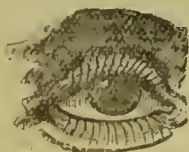
## SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.



## Look!

We thank our Customers for the patronage so kindly bestowed upon us, and beg to remind them they will find us ever ready to place the resources of our office at their disposal.

**BOWERS BROTHERS, Printers**  
89, Blackfriars Road, and  
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## Important Features.



NEWEST SHADES IN INKS.  
NOVELTIES IN PAPER.  
LONG EXPERIENCE.  
ORIGINAL IDEAS.  
LATEST DESIGNS.  
FAST PRESSES.  
CHEAPNESS.

Write for Estimates & Specimens.

## Listen!

FINE SATISFACTORY.  
APPROPRIATE.  
ATTRACTIVE.  
ARTISTIC.  
QUAINT.  
PLAIN.  
ODD.

## PRINTING

WHAT APPEALS MORE PERSUASIVELY?

Bowers Brothers, Blackfriars London, S.E.





# THE VIKING FOOD & ESSENCE CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR CITY ADDRESS TO

3 WEST STREET, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.,

Where all orders and communications should be addressed. Their New Factory at Camden Town is nearly complete, and is being fitted with new and improved appliances for turning out

## THE MOST PERFECT MEAT PREPARATIONS FOR INVALIDS.

VIKING BEEF TEA JELLY.

VIKING ESSENCE OF BEEF.

VIKING PURE BEEF TEA.  
(Concentrated).

VIKING  
INVALID TURTLE SOUP.

VIKING MEAT LOZENGES.

VIKING  
"LIEBIG'S" EXTRACT.

VIKING  
TURTLE CONSOMMÉ  
(Clear Soup).



*The British Medical Journal*  
says :

"The Preparations of this Company are pure and of very high quality."

*The Lancet* says :

"These Preparations seem to us as good as they could possibly be."

FROM THOMAS BOND, F.R.C.S.,  
M.B., B.S., LONDON, Surgeon to  
Westminster Hospital, 7 The Sanctu-  
ary, Westminster Abbey.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Viking Essence of Beef and the Invalid Turtle Soup among my patients. I have found them meet with universal approbation. I can state from my own experience that the Turtle Soup is the most delicious food I have ever met with for the sick-room; it is easily digested, and generally taken with relish, even when the appetite is most capricious. The Essence of Beef appears to me to be a thoroughly good and nutritious food."

[1]

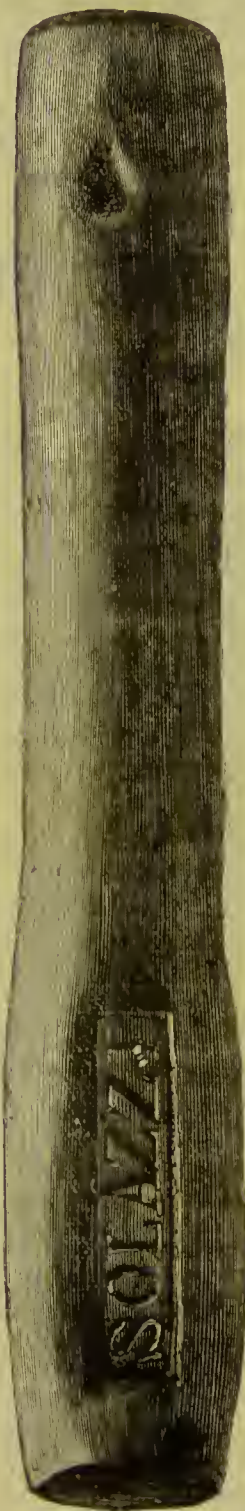
The whole of the above articles are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for Invalids. They are of the highest class and guaranteed perfectly pure, those preserved in GLASS being free from all risk of metal contamination, and therefore especially suitable for delicate persons.

These goods are packed in a tasteful and attractive style, and the reduced prices quoted enable our customers to sell at a lower price (and at the same time retain a substantial profit) and supply goods which Consumers will always ask for again.

## THE VIKING BRAND IS A GUARANTEE OF STRENGTH & PURITY



ONE OF THE BEST SOOTHING AGENTS OR DEMULGENTS KNOWN.  
**PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE**  
For COUGHS, COLDS, &c.



The SOLAZZI BRAND is certified by Analysis to be an ABSOLUTELY PURE EXTRACT, without any admixture.  
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:—"The most esteemed of all." HEALTH says:—"By far the best and purest."  
TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

# ONE BY ONE!

**PASCALL'S SILVER CACHOUS**  
BRILLIANTLY POLISHED.

FRAGRANT AROMA.  
FINEST IN THE MARKET.  
IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE TO RELEASE ONE BY ONE.

QUITE  
NOVEL.  
  
PREFERRED  
TO ALL  
OTHERS.  
  
In 1 dozen  
Outer  
Boxes.



Most  
Saleable  
  
2/3  
per dozen.  
In  
1-lb. Bottles,  
3/6  
per lb.

Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,  
**JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., LONDON, S.E.**

**A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!**  
**NON-INTOXICATING BEER**  
Made from MASON'S Original

## EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)  
Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound.  
ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.  
A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of  
**HERB OR BOTANIC BEER**  
A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE  
Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most  
perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either  
Summer or Winter.  
**BEWARE** of mean and fraudulent imitations.  
**BEWARE** of others copying our title.  
**MASON'S** is the original and only genuine.  
**MASON'S** is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs.  
NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.  
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/, & 2/ each, with directions.

## MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.  
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.  
These are having a very large sale now, and are extensively advertised.  
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.  
Quotations on application.  
**SOLE INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS: NEWBALL & MASON,**  
Manufacturing Chemists and Botanic Druggists, NOTTINGHAM.



## SEASON 1892.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S, MANCHESTER,**  
AERATED WATERS and BEVERAGES. Specially prepared  
for a first-class Family Trade. Chemists who have not hitherto  
sold these Waters are solicited to apply for Prices and Terms.  
Trade Lists, sample Counter Bills, and Analytical Reports will  
be sent on application. JEWSBURY & BROWN Pay Carriage  
on Waters and Returned Empties.

## SYPHONS : SELTZOGENES



### SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES

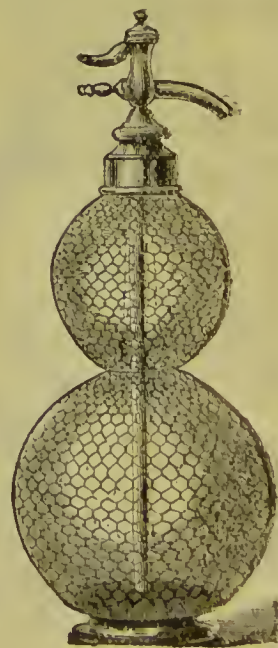
### BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES

### MANCHESTER & LONDON EC

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

All our Seltzogenes are  
manufactured on the well-  
known "Fevre" System,  
and each one is thoroughly  
tested before leaving the  
works.



### PRICES.

**SYPHONS** ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

**SELTZOGENES.**

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/8	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.



# PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the only **PURE**  
acidifying principle that  
has ever been offered  
to the Mineral Water  
Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited  
Testimonial.

**HASSALL & CO.**  
King's Cross,  
LONDON.

**GOLD**  
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL  
**FOR PURITY**

**MINERAL**  
FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890,  
**AND EXCELLENCE.**

We have now discarded Citric,  
and you are at liberty to make  
use of this if you think proper.

Yours faithfully,  
**THOMAS MAYO & CO.**

AVOID TRADE APES AND THEIR WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

Sept. 3/90.  
Oxford Street,  
London, W.  
(Established 1808.)

Messrs. HASSALL & CO.

Gentlemen,—

Kindly forward  
another 18-Gallon  
Cask of Phospho-  
Citric Acid. We con-  
gratulate you on your  
recent improvement,

for samples of our Waters  
were sent to one of the  
first Hospitals in the West  
End made from yours and  
Citric Acids, and yours was  
chosen as the purest and best.

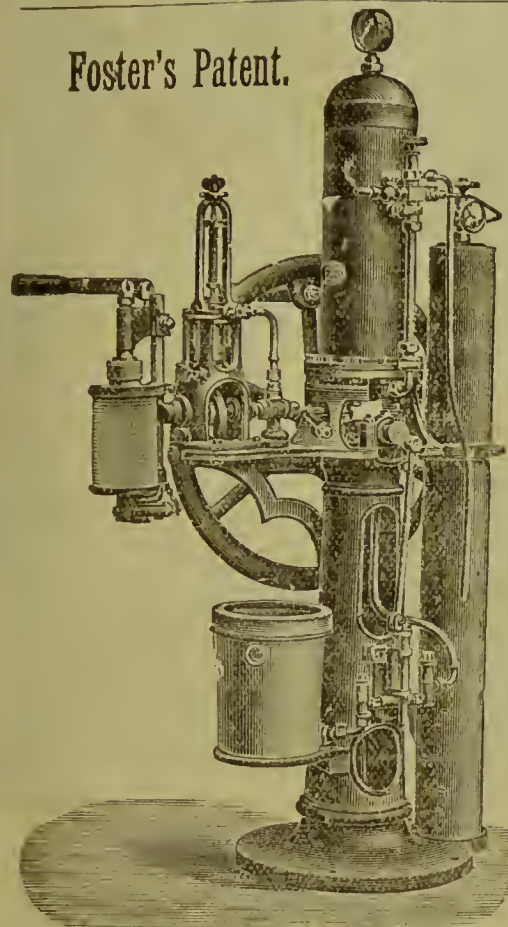




# SODA WATER MAKING

WITH  
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Foster's Patent.



The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

## THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

Price **£60**, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

## THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity.

Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

Price **£48**, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.  
28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

## THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

Or Improved Codd's

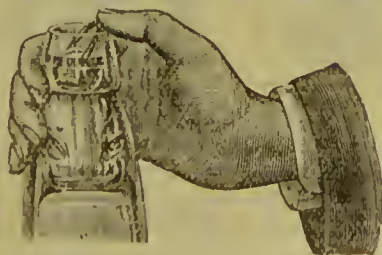
Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market.

Send for Sample and Compare.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Name on Bottles free for orders of 30 gross Under that quantity, Moulds charged 10s. for each size or shape. Extra Rings, 1s. 6d. per gross.

The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Codd" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.



Buy the "LONDON MADE"

## SYPHON

(Title Registered)

AND SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

It is the cheapest, strongest, handsomest, and best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops

PRICE **1/6** EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.  
Silver-plating Tops from 6d. each.  
Marking on Tops free for orders of 250.  
Smaller quantities, steel die charged.  
Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.  
Smaller quantities, plate charged 7s. 6d. upwards according to design.

Before placing orders for Syphons see Foster's latest improvement—

**THE PATENT CHECK VALVE,**

Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO

**BARNETT & FOSTER,** "NIAGARA WORKS," 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.



TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

# HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, DEMON, ORANGE &c.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

HAY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY RD. HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

BRAND & CO.'S  
PEPTONES  
OF  
BEEF,  
MUTTON,  
VEAL,  
AND  
CHICKEN.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO'S.

SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON & CHICKEN BROTHS, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY, CALF'S FOOT, JELLY, MEAT LOZENGES.

SOLE ADDRESS, 11 LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

ESSENCES OF BEEF & MUTTON, VEAL AND CHICKEN.

# NESTLE'S FOOD.

## AN ENTIRE DIET FOR INFANTS.

Supplies all the elements necessary for the complete nourishment and growth of the human frame.

Nestlé's Food, being partly composed of milk, is complete and entire in itself, and requires simply the addition of water to make it instantly ready for use. It is not merely an auxiliary, like other Infants' Foods, which require milk to be added in preparing for use.

Recommended by the highest medical authorities as the nearest equivalent to MOTHERS' MILK.

Pamphlet, with Medical Testimonials, with sample sufficient for a fair trial, sent post free on application to

H. NESTLÉ, 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.





## ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt,  
and sound Port Wine.

### REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of Ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skillful and judicious manner in which the respective Ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.I.S.,

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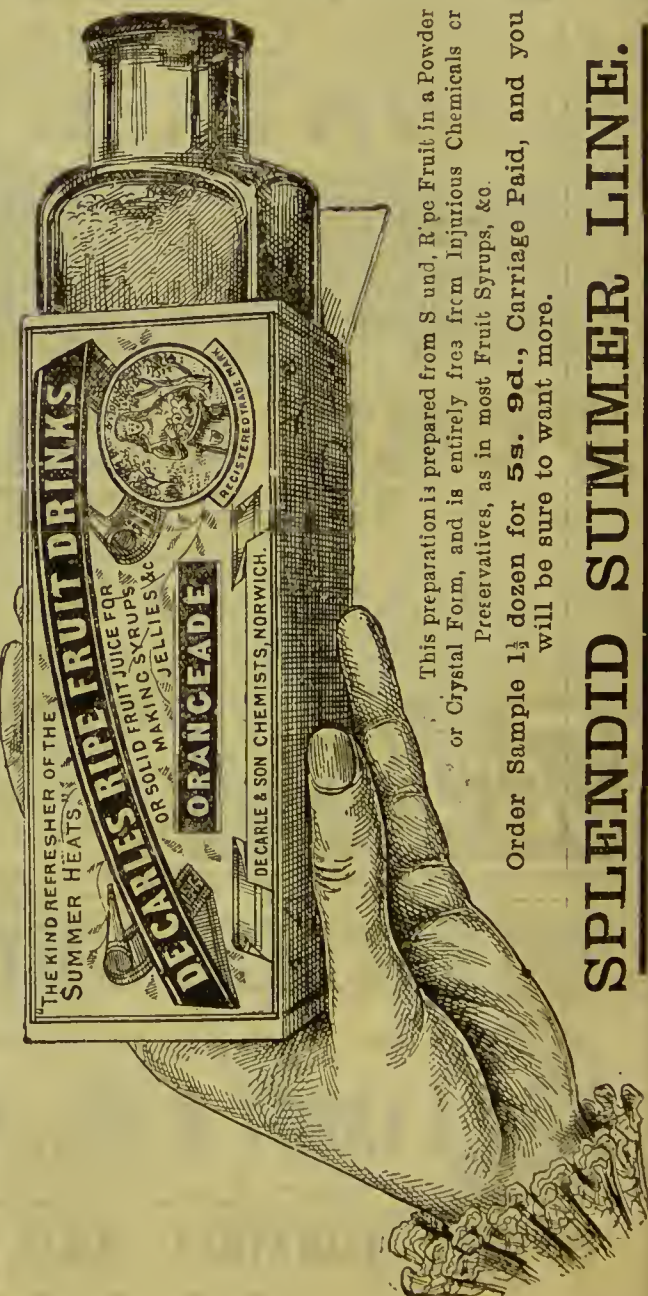
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# The Chemist and Druggist

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Businesses for Disposal.  
Premises to Let.  
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892.

Partnerships.  
Situations Vacant.  
Situations Wanted.  
Miscellaneous.

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OPEN Surgery, with Retail and Dentistry; high street, genteel suburb; furnished consulting and bed rooms; rare chance for an L.S.A.; large house and premises; all rent let; bargain to cash purchaser. Apply, 230 High Street, Harlesden, N.W.

IN one of the leading towns in the West of England.—A first-class Light Retail, Prescribing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns have averaged £1,900 for last 3 years; handsomely fitted; good stock; large house. Address, N. M., 62 Grosvenor Road, Reading.

S.W.—SMALL Retail Business and Dental connection; returns £12 weekly; last 2 years at the rate of £300 per annum; now under management; house well adapted for letting; lease 18 years; price £75. Apply, by letter only, to W., 11 Oarbridge Street, Victoria, S.W.

LONDON, N.—An old-established Business, in main thoroughfare; principally Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail, with ancient Wholesale trade; very little patent medicine trade; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; house in thorough repair; about 7 years lease unexpired; average returns £600; price £550; offer would be considered. Address, "Tuck," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 2 Cannon Street, E.C.



## SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued

**A QUALIFIED** Assistant (single), competent to take the management. State full particulars as to experience, salary, &c., to J. S. Simcock, 311 Goswell Road, E.O.

**AT ONCE.**—As Manager, one who has just passed the Minor, for a small Branch in good-class district; salary and commission. Apply, Duncan, Chemist, St. Ann's Road, Stamford Hill, N.

**ASSISTANT** wanted (only one kept) in Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please state full particulars as to salary, experience, &c., and enclose photo (to be returned), to Mr. H. Badcock, 101 High Street, Lymington.

**FRANCE, BIARRITZ.**—At once, a good English Assistant, well up in his business; in application please state age, salary required, where last employed, experience, whether qualified, and length of engagement desired. Apply by letter to London Dispensary, Place St. Eugénie 19, Biarritz.

**STEADY,** reliable Junior required shortly (indoors), for high-class Dispensing business; Minor, or one about to pass, desired; arrangements could be made allowing part time for study to a man preparing for his Major. State usual particulars to V., care of Secretary Y.M.C.A., Hastings.

**A JUNIOR,** immediately, indoors; about 21; pushing and energetic. Good of reliable character; able to dispense, prescribe, and extract teeth when the principal is out; no Sunday duty, and part day holiday in the week. State salary, experience, and references. "Æsculap," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

**A GENTLEMAN** of good address and business habits (must be a neat and reliable Dispenser) for a Light Retail and Dispensing business, W. Write, enclosing carte (which will be returned) and full particulars, length of time in last situation, salary expected, W. T. M., c/o Messrs. Meggeson, Upper Thames Street.

**JUNIOR** Assistant (about 20), indoors, accustomed to a good Dispensing business, and of steady habits; opportunities given for study. Personal application preferred, or it by letter enclose photo (to be returned), stating age, height, and salary required, also if disengaged. H. Taylor, 39 Leabury Road, Bayswater, W.

**AN** experienced and qualified Dispenser to take entire charge of that department in a large high-class business on the coast; indoors; 4 kept; must be steady and gentlemanly. Send particulars and photo, to "South-West," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, London. Also a smart, active Junior Assistant wanted.

**WANTED** immediately, a competent Assistant accustomed to a good-class mixed business, and able to speak Welsh; hours 3 to 6 excepting Saturdays; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday work. Apply, with usual particulars as to experience, reference, salary, &c., and carte, if convenient, to Walter J. Thomas, Chemist, Abereare.

**MALTA.**—Qualified Assistant wanted; four years' engagement; age 25 to 28, unmarried; must be an Englishman of good address, salary about 5s. per diem, with free quarters; Sunday off each for night and few hours daily for exercise. Applications only by letter with photo, to "Malta," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.C.

**MARGATE.**—Immediately, Mr. Herbert Ray would like a qualified, energetic Assistant, about 23, for Light Retail and Dispensing (indoors); must be thoroughly trustworthy and reliable; one hour allowed out daily. Kindly enclose carte, references, and salary expected, to Mr. Herbert Ray, Chemist, 3, and Dentist 12, Cecil Square, Margate.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, E.O.

**THE** Council of Management of this Hospital invite applications for the office of Dispenser. Candidates must be on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Salary £100 per annum. Applications, with testimonials as to character and ability, to be lodged with the Secretary on or before the 27th inst.

JOHN HARROLD,

June 15, 1892.

Secretary to the Council.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

**JUNIOR** (20½); 5 years' experience; 5 ft. 7 in. Comrie, Lorne Villa, Limerick.

**AS** Dispenser; aged 27; good references. Richards, 86 Dalberg Road, Brixton.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; aged 38; abstainer. "Veritas," 3 Woburn Place, Russell Place, W.

**LOCUM** or Assistant; day, week, or month. "Minor," 65 Batt Road, Park Road, S.W.

**LOCUM-TENENS** (35); qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 80 Clarendon Street East, W.

**LOCUM**; aged 23, qualified; experienced; good references. Glover, 111 Finsbury Street, Clerkenwell.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; disengaged June 1st; aged 25. "Roger," 92 Seaside, Mastbourne.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; registered; good references. "Æsculap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

**JUNIOR** (19); 3 years' experience; Midlands preferred. T. R., 15 Castle Square, Carnarvon.

**ASSISTANT**; aged 25; good Counterman and Dispenser. J. Horne, 4 Swan Hill, Sbrewsbury.

**DISPENSER** to Surgeon, or Branch Manager; permanency. "Alpha," 40 Waterloo Terrace, Bridgwater.

**JUNIOR** (21); 4½ years' experience; 5 ft. 11 in.; Birmingham preferred. "Ochemicus," c/o Tuck, Hay.

**LOCUM** or Assistant; qualified; disengaged; low terms. B. C., 56 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London.

**MANAGER** or Locum; aged 25; qualified; disengaged. Strickland, Wellington College Station, Berks.

**AS** Assistant, Dispenser, or Manager, by qualified Chemist; aged 40. S. Hassall, Charles Street, Hanley, Staffs.

**LOCUM-TENENS**, any class trade; Major qualification. "Pharmacist," 157 Falsgrave Road, Scarborough.

**LIVERPOOL** district; evenings and Saturday afternoons; experienced. N., 64 Keble Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

**AS** Assistant; aged 25; height 5 ft. 8 in.; 8 years' actual experience; salary £30. J. H. Collyer, Calverton, Notts.

**ASSISTANT**, unqualified, aged 24; good references; London. "Extractor," 103 Sebert Road, Forest Gate.

**TEMPORARY**; qualified; thoroughly competent and reliable; disengaged. J. M., 2 Pixholme Grove, Dorking.

**ASSISTANT**; good-class Retail Dispensing business; 8 years' experience; not qualified; aged 23. F. Smith, 2 Station Road, Redhill.

**WANTED**, situation as Junior in good-class Dispensing business in London; disengaged. G. Fall, c/o Mr. Davies, Chemist, Hereford.

**ASSISTANT** or Manager; 12 years' experience; aged 28; married; outdoors; first-class references. Lewis, Onemist, Llangadock.

**ASSISTANT**; outdoors; London; 26; good Counterman and Dispenser; highest references. Lewis, 20 Kennett Road, St. Peter's Park, W.

**ENERGETIC** Manager; good Tooth-extractor; qualified; married; London preferred. "Leo," 3 Westgrove Terrace, Point Hill, Greenwich.

**ASSISTANT**, aged 30; over 14 years' experience; married; good references; Prescriber and Dispenser. "Delta," Boothstown, near Manchester.

**ASSISTANT** or Manager (outdoors), with Surgeon or Chemist; married; long experience; good references. N., 16 Lower Marsh, S.E.

**BRANCH** Manager; qualified; well up Retail, Prescribing; registered Dentist; moderate terms; permanency. 10 Church Road, Newington Green, N.

**MANAGER**; qualified; all-round pushing man; good Prescriber; single; aged 51; town or country. "Pharmacist," 22 Myddleton Road, Hornsey, N.

**MANAGER** (39); single; qualified; good Prescriber and Dispenser; suburbs or country preferred. "Extractor," 6 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London.

**TEMPORARY**, or Otherwise. Good Prescriber, Extractor, &c.; disengaged; Chemist and Dentist; single. 9 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

**AS** Assistant, in good-class Retail and Dispensing business (outdoors); married. Address, stating salary, hours, &c. "Ochemist," 41 Lower Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

**WHOLESALE.**—Advertiser desires re-engagement in responsible position in good house; disengaged. "Drugs," 30 Richmond Terrace, Charles Street, Hull.

**MINOR** (23) desires temporary engagement for not more than three months; seaside or country preferred; short hours. R. P., 1 Duncroft Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

**TO** Veterinary Surgeons and Chemists. —Chemist's Son, accustomed to Retail and Dispensing, and having passed his final Theoretical Exam. for Veterinary Surgeon, requires situation in good-class town or country practice; not afraid of work; excellent references. 67/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.



## TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

## CONTRACT FOR DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**T**HE Board of Management is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Drugs and Chemicals for the three months ending 15th October next.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes by 10 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at noon, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Drugs." The Tenders must be accompanied by samples of certain articles as required.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

June 17, 1892.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**A**PPRENTICE.—T. Judson & Son, Chemists, Ripon, have vacancy for well-educated youth; hours 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Estab. 1812.

**A**PPRENTICE.—Youth (18) desires to be apprenticed to Chemist for 3 years, without premium; slight knowledge of business. C., 19 East Bank, Stamford Hill, London.

**A**T once, Apprentice in a good-class light business (indoors), or an Improver who will take board in lieu of salary; enclose photograph. Apply, S. O. McKee, The New Pharmacy, 105A High Street, Tunstall, Staffs.

**A**PPRENTICE.—Mr. R. Obessall, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sidmouth, Devon, has a vacancy for a well-educated youth; a comfortable home, with every opportunity for acquiring a sound knowledge of the business (estab. 1817); premium moderate.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**W**ANTED, Assistant, who is also a legally qualified Dentist, with residence. Griffith, Chichester.

**A**N indoor Assistant, thoroughly trained, for Dispensing and Good Retail. Barnes, Pharmacist, York.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Assistant, about 25 years of age. Thos. McCrindle, High Road, Tottenham, N.

**A**N outdoor Junior Assistant wanted immediately by The Prosser Roberts Co., 13 Church Street, Camberwell, S.E.

**W**ANTED, in a Drug and Grocery business, an Assistant to manage the Drug Department. H. Luan, Horncastle.

**J**UNIOR or Improver wanted; time for study if required; no Sunday duty. Apply, H. Moon, 92 Trafalgar Street, Brighton.

**W**ANTED Qualified indoor Assistant, for country branch. Apply with full particulars, to Rastrick & Son, Chemists, Southsea.

**D**ISPENSERS, careful and quick, wanted at once; good wages to good men. Parkes' Drug Stores, 1 Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Manager for a new Branch (outdoors); must be a good all-round man. Harrison, 187 Boundary Road, St. Helens.

**I**MMEDIATELY.—Messrs. Fisher & Sons, Ramsgate, require a qualified indoor Assistant. Apply, stating age, salary, and usual particulars.

**A**SSISTANT, with experience of Laboratory and Buying departments in Wholesale Drug trade; 25 to 30. By letter to A. O., 66 Dresden Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

**W**ANTED for end of July, Junior Assistant or Improver. Apply, stating age, salary required, and giving references, to Adams & Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.

**Q**UALIFIED Assistant (indoors). Apply, with full particulars, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. Coleman, Chemist, Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

**L**OCUM, smart and pushing, for the next fortnight in July. Apply, with full particulars, to Mr. Goodwin, The Plymouth Drug Company, 23 Cornwall Street, Plymouth.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant; in or outdoor; qualified; permanent. State age, height, and salary required, with photo (to be returned), Broadner, Chemist, Chichester, Manchester.

**I**MMEDIATELY, a Junior Assistant, for a Light Country business; an Improver with some knowledge of the trade not objected to. Apply to E. Smith, West Street Post Office, Horsham.

**W**ANTED, at once, an Improver, 17 to 19 years of age, who can be recommended (indoors) for a good country business, with some light agricultural trade. Hobson Key, Chemist, Monmouth.

**A**N Assistant (indoors), about 21 years of age, accustomed to a country business. State full particulars as to age, salary, experience with reference, to H. Barton, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. Ives, Hunt.

**W**ANTED, a Junior in a provincial Mixed Wholesale and Retail, one not afraid of work; comfortable home. Apply, with references, stating salary, age, experience, &c., to A. Auning, Maidstone.

**I**MMEDIATE.—Energetic qualified Assistant as Branch Manager; must be well recommended; S.E. district; also a good Junior Assistant, not afraid of work. J. H. Smith, 227 Commercial Road, E.

**A**N Assistant, about 23 (outdoors); for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, salary required, with references, to Blackwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bull Street, Birmingham.

**W**ANTED, qualified Dispenser to the Derby Provident Dispensary; salary £78 and house. Applications in writing, stating age, qualifications, &c., to be sent to the Secretary, T. H. Harrison, 18 Wardwick, Derby.

**W**ANTED for Abroad, an Assistant holding Minor qualification; not over 25; passage paid, and a 3 years' agreement. Apply by letter, with particulars of previous engagements, to F., 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

**Q**UALIFIED Manager wanted for a Branch shop; must be single, and well acquainted with general country trade. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

**J**ULY 8, Junior Assistant, with Country experience; about 21; one used to small Wholesale and Agricultural business preferred. Salary required, photo, age, height, and references, to Fred J. Oliver, Chemist, Maidstone.

**V**ETERINARY and Chemists' Assistants.—Wanted, a young man for a rough shop, and to make up Horse Medicines; must have been used to the work; salary £25, indoors. Apply, by letter, to M. G., 10 Vassall Road, Brixton.

**T**EMPORARY Junior Assistant wanted at once, for about 3 months, for a busy sea-side season; must be a quick and reliable Dispenser, and thoroughly trustworthy. Apply, with carte and references, to F. Besant, Pa. Ch., Westgate-on-Sea.

**J**ULY 1.—Smart Counterpane; indoor; branch N.W.; liberal terms to any one seeking permanency and having experience of brisk cash business. Apply, stating full particulars, to H., Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 White Cross Street, E.C.

**A** QUALIFIED Assistant; aged 25; a pushing, energetic, gentlemanly business man; able to take charge of new Branch when required; business mixed; exceptionally good references essential. State salary (outdoors), Gibson, Burton-on-Trent.

**P**ART-TIME.—Assistance wanted evenings, in return for lodging, part board, and small salary; suit a medical student who has passed the Minor; comfortable home; good references necessary. Chemist, 811 Fulham Road, S.W., past Walham Green.

**F**OR OSTEND.—Mr. A. de Cock, Pharmacie Centrale, 16 Rue des Sœurs Blanches, Os end, is in immediate want of an Assistant with a knowledge of English and German, and (preferably) with some acquaintance with French. Address as above.

**W**ANTED immediately, qualified married Assistant, to live at business house, for Light Retail and Dispensing Business; one seeking a permanency; state age, height, salary, and full particulars, with photo, to 39 Edgware Street, Gloucester.

**A** QUALIFIED Assistant, aged 25 to 30, able to take charge of New Branch where required. Apply, stating salary (outdoors), references, and the usual particulars, to John Taylor, Chemist, Knebels. Applications not answered in 3 days declined.

**P**ORTER.—Wanted, active and capable man as Porter to the Retail; one accustomed to Paints and Agricultural trade preferred, though not absolutely essential. Give age, references, and experience in letter, W. Kemp & Son, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Horncastle.

**W**ANTED, Junior Invoice Clerk, by large firm of Wholesale Chemists and Druggists; thorough knowledge of the Patent Medicine and Sundry trade essential. Apply, stating salary required and references, to 51/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 4 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A** QUALIFIED energetic Assistant; accustomed to make B.P. preparations; good counterpane, and capable of taking entire charge when necessary; send photo and salary required (outdoors); good references indispensable. Apply, G. G. G., 101 Walham Green, London.



## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

**COUNTRY** Chemist's, Prescribing, and General Retail, with Gilbey Agency and P.O., which pays rent and taxes; same hands 25 years; no opposition within 5 miles; full prices; vendor taking larger business. W. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**CHEMIST'S** Business for disposal, in Berkshire market town; old-established, genuine concern; Prescribing, Dispensing, and usual Retail, and Horse and Cattle Medicines; returns about £700; price £350, great scope for increase. J. P., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**£180** or reasonable offer.—Old-established Business, London, N.; returns £6 weekly; corner shop; large front (2 windows); good fittings; well stocked; several good proprietaries; capable of extension; good opening for Dentistry. H., c/o Hcaron, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

**PRICE £450.**—Good class Business, in healthy S.E. suburb; returns between £500 and £600, and rapidly increasing; comfortable house at low rent, on lease; local circumstances make this an exceptionally safe and profitable investment. "Synchons," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. No Agents.

**£280 CASH.**—As a going concern; Retail and Prescribing Business, in main thoroughfare, London, S.E., returning £640; fully stocked; ill-health sole cause of sale; as lock-up shop or with house (now let off to good tenant). "Iodine," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A** n old-established Business, with valuable proprietaries, in leading thoroughfare; one of a very few capable of great extension; convenient house, large garden; valuable lease; rent £56, could be cleared; in the hands of an energetic man with a little capital returns can be doubled. Letters, Mostyn, 39 Burlington Road, W.

**FOR** disposal, on the Norfolk Coast, facing the sea, a select Prescribing, Dispensing, and Retail Business; excellent corner position, returned £650; satisfactory reasons for selling; Post-office attached, incoming low; season commencing; wants seeing. Address, "Rex," Messrs. Sutton & Co., 76 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.

**£520.**—Very old established Business, in small market town in Hampshire; full prices except patents; average returns last 3 years £560, last year £590; still increasing; profits £250; good garden, greenhouse, large stores, and stables; rent £34. "Acacia," c/o Barron, Harveys, & Co., Giltspur Street, London.

**SUFFOLK** (5 miles from the sea).—Unopposed Business for immediate sale, having succeeded (through death) to much larger one; returns £650; full prices; no stores or cutting; very low rent; large house, garden, &c.; price £375; fullest investigation allowed. A. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**FOR SALE.**—An old-established Chemist and Druggist Business in the South of London, with good connection, and yielding satisfactory returns; price £300, including goodwill, lease, book debts, stock, proprietary articles, &c.; fullest investigation invited. Address, in first instance, for interview, C. & D., c/o Van Putten & Co., 217 Upper Thames St., E.C.

**LIGHT** Retail, Family, and Agricultural, in large Midland Market town; capital position in populous district; large corner shop, on lease; no opposition; pushing salesman and good prescriber could soon double trade; opening for Dentistry; price £350, or reasonable offer. Apply, "Nemo," c/o Messrs. Hcaron, Squire & Francis, Southwark St., S.E.

**UNOPPOSED** Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in a small town in Somersetshire; returns are £500; full prices; expenses nominal, rent being only £28 on lease; convenient house, and very large flower, fruit, and vegetable garden; price £400; full investigation courted. 52/53, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

**YORKSHIRE.**—A Light Retail Business, in same hands many years, to be disposed of on account of ill-health; anyone able to speak German, and with a good knowledge of prescribing, could increase the returns very much; incoming about £1,000; no one need apply who is not prepared to buy at once. Address, "Statim," Messrs. Hodgkinsons, 101 Whitecross Street, London.

**TWO** Businesses for immediate disposal, both under management. One in London; returns £750, with good prices; £600 required, half of which could remain. The other in Sussex, country town on main line; good residence; large garden; price £400. Each capable of considerable increase under principals. "Ambo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**£325.**—Nucleus of a high-class Chemist's Business; hand-somely-fitted shop, recently opened; main road, in fashionable and rapidly increasing neighbourhood a few miles from the City; splendid opening for a gentleman with first-class experience, or high-class "store"; no agents. Address, "Immediate," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**GENUINE** Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**COUNTY TOWN.**—A select Retail and Dispensing Business, returning over £1,100; the premises are in the leading business street; shop elegantly fitted; house large and convenient; price £650, or by valuation; references as to capital required. Apply, by letter, J. P., c/o Crossley, Moir & Co., 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

**£140** will secure well-fitted shop in densely-populated, good-class neighbourhood, S.W. district; neglected on account of ill-health; fittings alone cost more; must go abroad, therefore will sacrifice to immediate purchaser at above price; no agents. Address, "Bonafide," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**MIDLANDS.**—An old-established Country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns approach £1,100; net profit £350; nicely-fitted double-fronted shop, standing in best part busy market town; vendor, being anxious to retire, will accept valuation of stock and fixtures, and give good introduction. "Amyli," Newbery's, King Edward Street, E.C.

**FOR** immediate disposal, genuine old-established Dispensing and Prescribing Business, in country town; situated on L. and N. W. R. main line; healthy situation; no opposition for 2 miles; population 10,000; returns last year £500; vendor having taken a much larger business will accept £350; worth attention. B. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TO** Prescribing Chemists or Surgeons.—An opportunity seldom offering for establishing a Retail Cash Practice, Dispensary, or Open Surgery; a neatly fitted Chemist's Retail, established over 3 years, in densely populated locality, N.W., and entirely unopposed; rent £45; can let off 14s. weekly and retain 4 rooms; only £21 for everything. Apply, by letter, Landlord, 317 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park.

**A** n old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business in Nottinghamshire, with Gilbey's Agency; population nearly 2,000; no opposition within six miles; nearly full prices; returns £800; drugs £550, Gilbey £250; good opening for Dentistry; rent £28; good house, garden; stable, &c.; price £400; owner taking larger business. "Chemists," 2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**BRISTOL (City).**—Genuine Dispensing, Prescribing, Light Retail, taking £13 10s. weekly, at good profits, and capable of very considerable increase by energetic man; working and middle-class marketing district, densely populated, main road, trams and 'buses pass door; fortune to a good prescriber, especially if he extracts teeth; splendid 10-roomed house and premises, with every domestic accommodation, rent £40; lowest cash price £400; no agents; references given and required; only cash purchasers need apply. N.B.—Or vendor would exchange for larger business in or near London, and pay the difference in cash. Address, "Chemist," 135 Laurence Hill, Bristol.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**WANTED**, to Purchase a small Business in busy improving locality (Prescribing and Retail), or to find a good opening to commence; capital at disposal about £250. Full particulars to "Jan," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## FOR SALE.

s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**FOR** sale, entire Fittings, Fixtures, Stock, &c., of a first-class Chemist's shop, near London; all in first-rate condition, and nearly new; recess-labelled shop-rounds, &c.; to be sold in one lot; suitable for a high-class business. W. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**WEST KENSINGTON** (near the station).—Double-fronted Shop and 10-roomed house to be let on lease; rent £75; suitable for a Chemist. Address, M., 109 Comeragh Road, West Kensington.

**GOOD** Shop to let, with large house, warehouse, yard, and outbuildings, in market-place of manufacturing and seaport town, centre of thickly-populated industrial villages; very good position for Chemist and Druggist; moderate rent. For particulars address, 74/2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TO** Electricians and Manufacturers.—Freehold Waterside Premises to be let or sold, with steam-boilers equal to driving steam-engine 500-h.p., to which can be added 1,000 h.p. more of boilers if required; there is a plant capable of working from 10 to 15 tons of tartar per week, and 30 pipes of lemon-juice, with room for extension, with the advantage of steam for evaporation and driving power free of cost; if plant is not wanted, premises with steam power can be taken separately. Apply, by letter, to B., Messrs J. Beal & Son, East Street, Brighton.



**SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.**

**JUNIOR** (23), unqualified, in good-class Dispensing business; out-doors preferred. A. S., 3 High Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; aged 27; tall; 3 years' reference; unqualified; married. "Spino," 61 Beulah Road, Walthamstow.

**OUTDOORS**; first-class experience; 6½ years' London references; height 5 ft. 10 in.; aged 22. W. D., 18 Sotheby Road, Highbury.

**ASSISTANT**; Prescriber, Extracts; married; aged 35; 3 years' last situation; permanency; unqualified. 4 Woodland View, Arboretum Avenue, Lincoln.

**LOCUM-TENENS** during absence, &c.; country or seaside preferred; qualified; steady and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," 23 Florence Road, London, S.E.

**OUTDOOR**; good Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser; trustworthy; excellent references; tall; unqualified; used to management. "Fraternity," 27 High Street, Chelmsford.

**DIS-ENGAGED** July 18; unqualified, energetic Assistant; thoroughly experienced all round; good references; abstainer; 38; single; out-doors. "Ferrum," 11 Woodwell Crescent, Bristol.

**DIS-ENGAGED** July 16th; first-class Store and Dispensing experience in England and America; good counterman; highest references. Colson, 6 St. John's Road, Upper Holloway, N.

**WHOLESALE**.—Swiss, speaking German, French, and English, seeks situation; 6 years' wholesale and retail; university knowledge. H., 62 Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.

**AS** Branch Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser; accustomed to Mixed, Dispensing, and Shipping businesses; moderate salary; 19 years' experience. "Chemists," 53 Richard Street Cathays, Cardiff.

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Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the "Illustrated Official Journal" (Patents) issued on the 15th June, 1892.

Any person may give notice (on Form G), at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., of opposition to the amendment within one calendar month from the date of the said journal.

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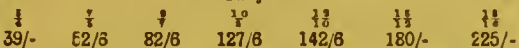
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19



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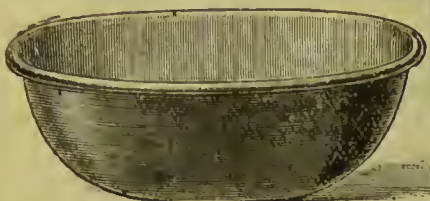
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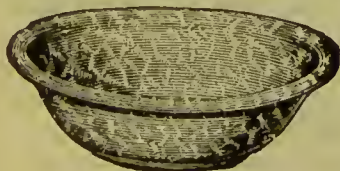
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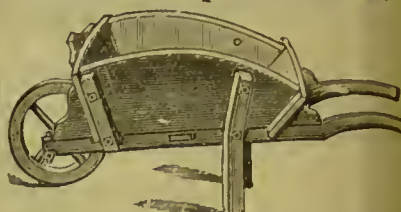
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Lynch, T., & Co. (Toilet)  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Pothe, H., & Co.  
Shirley, A. W.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.  
"W. Brand Bottles"  
Youldon, E.

## BOXES

Anstok & Co. (Cardboard)  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Parmenter, I. W., & Co. (Lim.)  
Robinson & Sons

## BUNSEN BURNERS

Beroud &amp; Co.

## BRUSHES

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Kent, G. B., & Son

## BUTTER COL. &amp;c.

Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)  
Hatrack & Co. (Lim.)  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

## CALENDARS

Hildesheimer &amp; raulknor

## CAMPHOR

Fuerst Bros.  
Howards & Sons  
Keene & Ashwell (Homoeopathic)  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Morrison, J., & Co.

## CAPSULES

Denoual, J. (Medicinal)  
Dunoon, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hatrack & Co. (Lim.)  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Mason, C. E., & Co.  
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lancaster), Lim.  
Robertson, J., & Co.

## CASCARA SAGRADA

Dunoon, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Ferris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.

## CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanbury (Fuerst Bros)  
Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.

## CATALOGUE

Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Newbery, F., & Son  
Sanger & Sons

## CHECK TILLS

Patent Voucher Check Till Co. (Lim.)

## CHEMICALS

Boehm, F.  
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne  
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)  
Bramwell, E., & Son  
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)  
Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson  
Fuerst Bros.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Hill, A. S., & Son [Clarke  
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Howards & Sons (Pharm.)  
Levermore, Aug., & Co.  
Lofthouse & Saltmer  
Lorenz, H.  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Morris & Callard Moss & Co.  
Reade Bros. & Co.  
Smith, T. & H., & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
Washington Chemical Co.  
White, A., & Sons  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

## CHEST PROTECTORS

Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.  
Lynch & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Newbery, F., & Son  
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co.

## CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)  
Towle, A. P., & Son

## CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.  
National Chemical Co.

## FITRIC ACID

Hassall &amp; Co. (Phospho)



**CHLOROFORM, &c.**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son  
Salomon & Co. (Lim.)  
Smith, T. H., & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Zimmermann, A. & H.

**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards & Sons

**COCA WINE**

Armbricht, Nelson & Co.  
French Hygienic Soc.  
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

**COCA & CHOCOLATE**

Cadbury Bros. (Christy & Co.  
Rowntree & Co.

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen & Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Lothouse & Saltmer  
Smith, T. J.  
Woolley, Sons & Co.

**COFFEE**

Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee)  
Esence)

**COLPSIBLE TUBES**

Betts & Co.

**COMP. MEDICINES**

Allen & Hanburys  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.  
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co.  
Wyleys (Lim.)

**CONCENT. LIQS.**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

**CONFECTIONERY**

Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Gibson, H., & Sons  
Guest, T., & Co.  
Kerfoot, T. | Pascall, J.  
Lynch, T., & Co.  
Southwell, C., & Co.  
Warrick Brothers

**CORN CURES**

Pattison, G.  
Solport Bros.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., & Sons  
Seabury & Johnson (Septics)  
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-

**CRSED LINSSEED**

Graham, W., & Co.  
Mumford, S. G.

**DENTIFRICES**

Barclay & Sons (Lim.)  
(Kaldont)  
Beecham, T.  
Bromley, H., & Co.  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Lakoman, J. J.  
Quelch, H. C.  
Stevens, P. A.  
Sutton, C., & Co.  
Thompson & Capper  
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.  
Woods, W. (Arca Nut)

**DISINFECTANTS**

Calvert, F. O., and Co.  
Ellison, H.  
Fletcher Bros. & Co.  
Government Sanitary Co.  
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)  
Jeyes' Fluid  
Mason, C. E., & Co.  
National Chemical Co.  
Sanitas Co.  
Seabury & Johnson

**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratts Patent (Lim.)

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Aulton & Saunders  
Bailey, M., & Co.  
Barclay & Sons (Limited)  
Beauletto Co.  
Bush, H. W., & Co.  
Evans, Lecher & Webb  
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)  
Fordham, W. H., & Sons (Lim.)  
Gilbertson, H., & Sons  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Idris & Co.  
Kay Bros. (Lim.)  
Lynch & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Newbery, F., & Sons  
Quelch, H. C.  
Sanger & Sons  
Schutze & Co.  
Taylor, A. J., & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hols & Co. (Lim.)  
Tidman & Son  
Toogood, W.  
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

**DRUG GINDEKS**

Jordan & Co.

**DRUG MILLS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

**DRUMS**

Berger, F.

**EAU DE COLOGNE**

Farina, J. M.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)  
Martin, Maria (Nun)  
Oscar, Moonich & Co.

**ELECTRIC APPAR.**

Darton, F., & Co.  
Gent & Co.  
Orme & Co.

**EMBROCATION**

Buru, H.  
Day & Sons  
Elliman, Sons & Co.

**ENEMAS**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Sanger & Son  
Scriven, G.

**ENGRAVERS**

Barker, W., & Son  
Corsan, J. R.

**ESSENCES**

Beckett, W. | Berger, F.  
Boehm, F.  
Boulton, J., & Co.  
Bratby & Hinchcliffe (Lim.)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Cummock, J.  
De Carle & Son  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hay, W.  
Idris & Co.  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Newball & Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
Woolley, Sons & Co.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Berger, F.  
Boehm, F.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Clay, David & Co.  
Evans & Co. (Japan Pepper-  
mint)  
Cummock, J.  
Dodge & Olcott  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Haller, G., & Co.  
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Popplewater, W.  
Robert Freres  
Sozio & Andrioli  
Schlesinger, L.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Syms & Co.  
Tombarel Freres  
Treat, M. O.  
Vogt, G., & Co.  
Warrick Bros.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**ETHER**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Howards & Sons  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Mothings, J., & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, A., & Sons  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**EUCALYPTUS**

Downie B. I. P. Co.  
Drysdlie, J. W., & Co.  
Evans, Lecher & Webb  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Steven-  
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil  
son  
Vogt, G., & Co.

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Allen & Hanburys  
Barber, G., & Co.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.  
Moss & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Vogt, G., & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**EXTRACT MEAT**

Brand & Co.  
Bush's Liquid Beef  
Denaeyer's Peptone and Ex-  
tract of Meat Co. (Lim.)  
Idris & Co. | Liebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)  
Wyeth, J., & Brother

**FEEDING BOTTLES**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Thermo Safe)  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearn, E. A., & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
Lynch & Co.  
Marriott, E., & Co.  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Thompson, Walters, Hols & Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.

**FILTERING**

Berkfeld Filter Co.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)  
Mawson, Swan & Weddell  
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.  
Pattison, G.

**FOOD (Infants & Invalids)**

Allen & Hanburys  
Benger's Food  
Brand & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Idris & Co.  
Liebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Nestle, H.  
Pure Beef Co.  
Spiking & Co.

**FLY PAPERS**

Tunbridge & Wright  
Wilson, S.

**FORMULA**

Brooks, T.

**FRUIT JUICES**

De Carle & Son

**GINGER ALE**

Hay, W. (Essence)  
Mills, H. M., & Co.

**GLYCERINE**

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)  
Boehm, F. | Kink & Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Lynch & Co.  
Price's Candle Co.  
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

**GRANULAR PREP.**

Bishop, A., & Sons  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**GUM**

Pink & Co. (Arable, &c.)  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Levermore, Aug., & Co.  
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

**HAIR PREP.**

Anglo-American Drug Co.  
(Lim.)  
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co.  
Edwards & Co.  
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

**HERB BEER HTS**

Adams, H.  
Newball & Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Payne & Co.  
Parker & Clarke

**HERBALISTS**

Newball & Mason  
Potter & Clarke

**HOMOEOPATHIC**

Epps, J., & Co.  
Keeno & Ashwell  
Leath & Ross  
Thompson & Capper  
Watson & Wates

**HOSPITALS**

London Homeopathic

**HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Fellows  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Syms & Co.  
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

**INHALERS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Lynch & Co.  
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson  
Sprigood, Co. The  
Toogood, W.

**INK [SEE MARKING INKS]**

Bewley & Draper

**INSECTICIDES**

Keatius, T.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Steiner & Co.

**INSURANCE**

London and Lancashire Fire  
Insurance Co.

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**LANOLINE**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

**LARD**

Ewen, J., & Sons

**LIME JUICE**

Idris & Co.

**LINT**

Haynes, G., & Co.  
Liverpool Lint Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Newsome, C.  
Robinson & Sons  
Seabury & Johnson

**LIQUORICE**

"Solazzl"

**LITHIA**

Fuerst Bros.

**LOZENGES**

Allen & Hanburys  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Gibson, H., & Sons (Manfra.)  
Hill & Son  
Kerfoot, T. | Pascall, J.  
Palmer & Co.  
Warrick Bros.

**MACHINERY**

Bennett, Sons, & Shears  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Holroyd, J., & Co. (Lim.)  
Lectro, Edwards & Norman, Ld.  
Molin, C. | Ohlson, A.  
Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)  
Worster & Pfeiderer (Kuec-  
ling and Sifting)

**MAGNESIA**

Bush, W., Son & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Green, R. W., & Co.  
Hearon, T. W., & Co. (Galined)  
Hill & Son, A.  
Kerfoot, T. (Olfate)  
Washington Chemical Co.

**MALT EXTRACT, &c.**

Allen & Hanburys  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Kiepler's)  
Drysdale & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Kaines & Co.  
Kendle Bros. & Co. (Biscuits)  
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lel-  
cester), Lim.  
Wyleys & Co.

**MANICURE PREP.**

Dr. Paul's

**MARFING INKS**

Barber, G., & Co. (Grimoni)  
Bond, John (Crystal Palace)  
(Ink and Pencils)  
Perry & Co. (reuch)

**MEDICINE OSTS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)  
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

**MENTHOL**

A. I. Menthol Depot, A. W.  
Shirley, Proprietor.  
Cooking & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Seabury & Johnson  
Thompson, Walters, Hols & Co. (Lim.)  
Tyrer, P.

**MERCURIALS**

Fuerst Brothers  
Howards & Sons  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

**METH. SPIRITS, &c.**

Boora & Son  
Burroughs, J.  
Harvey, J. W., & Co.  
Jones & Co.  
Phillips, G., & Co.  
Smith, S., & Co.  
Warren, A., & J.

**METHYLENE**

Robbison, J., & Co.

**MICROSCOPES**

Darton, F., & Co.  
Newsholme, G. T. W. (Slidon)  
Perken, Son & Rayman

**MILK**

Nestle, H. (Condensed)

**MIXING MCHNRY**

Gardner, W.  
Werner & Pfeiderer

**MORPHIA**

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Smith, T. H., & Co.

**OILS, PAINTS, &c**

Fox, W., & Sons

**OINTMENT BASES**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Cheesebrough (Vaseline)  
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum  
Jelly)  
Richardson, J., & Co.

**OPTICIANS**

Botwright & Grey  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Lancaster, J., & Son  
Perken, Son & Rayman

**OTTO OF ROSE**

Fuerst Bros.  
Shipkoff & Co.  
Treat, R. O.

**PATENT AGENTS**

Horn & Son

**PATENT MEDCNS**

Anglo-American Drug Co.  
(Lim.)  
Atkinson & Barber (Infant  
Preserv)

Barclay & Sons (Lim.)  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Bow's, Dr., Liniment  
Bromley, C.

Clark's Good Mixture  
Edwards & Son  
Evans, Lecher & Webb  
Fenning's (Powders)  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Guy's Tonic

Hakka Cream (A.P. Bush & Co.)  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hovenden & Sons  
Kreat Haliva

Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Morison's Ointment  
Newbery & Sons  
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)  
Seagull (Lim.)

Sutton, W., & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hols & Co. (Lim.)  
Vogeler, The Charles A., & Co.  
Wileon, A. (Bunter's Nerve)  
Zirilmah

**PEPSINE, &c.**

Armour & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvine)  
Richardson, J. M.  
Stern, G. (Vine & Coated)

Warner & Co. (Ingluvine)  
Wyleys (Lim.)

**PEPPERMINT OIL**

Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Cooking & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell

**PERFUMERY,****FANCY SOAPS**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Bayley & Co.

Beauletto Co.

Blondeau & Cie.

Boehm, F.

Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Bush, W., & Co.

Cavallier Freres

Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co.

Zvans, Sons & Co.

Ewen, J., & Sons

Farina, J. M.

Giraud Pils

Greenall, T. H., & Son

Hovenden & Sons

Mulhous, J.

Newbery & Sons (Berdoas)

Ottlinger, E.

Pearle Soap

Price's Patent Candle Co.

Robert Freres

Rosmarie Mannig. Co.

Sainsbury, R. (Lav. Water)

Shirley, A. W.

Sozio & Andrioli

Thompson, Walters, Hols & Co. (Lim.)

Tidman & Son

Tomahel Freres

Treat, M. C.

Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

Warrick Brothers

West, T. (Okl's Mono)

Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

Robbins & Co.

**PEROX. OF HYDR.**



**PLASTERS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Johnson and Johnson  
St. Dalmas, A.  
Seabury and Johnson

**PODOPHYLLIN, &c.**

Keith, E., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**POLISHING**

Bradley & Bonidas (Albatum)  
Eay and Co.  
Flesher, Raybould & Co.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Oakey, John, and Sons  
Pyn-kia Syndicate (Lim.)

**PORCELAIN GOODS**

Toogood, (E. E. Pots, regist.)

**POULTRY FOOD**

Spratt's Patent (Lim.)

**PRINTING**

Bowers Bros.  
Corran, J. R. (Glass)  
Ford, Shapland and Co.  
Silverlock, H. I Townsend.

**PUMILINE**

Stern, G. and G.

**QUININE SALTS**

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne  
Greiff, K. W., and Co.  
Howards and Sons  
Zimmermann A. & M.

**RENNET**

Clements, S. G., and Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Greiff, K. W., and Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Warren, A. & J. (Irish Volls)

**RESPIRATORS**

Newbery, F., & Sons  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)

**SACCHARIN**

Allen and Hanbury  
Burroughs Bros.  
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

**SALICIN**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**

City School of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Lim.)  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy  
London Homoeopathic and Medical School  
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy  
Northern School of Pharmacy  
Sheffield School of Pharmacy  
South London School of Pharmacy (Lim.)  
The School of Pharmacy  
Westminster College

**SALICYLIC ACID**

Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

**SALT**

Stern, G. and G. (Pepealla)

**SAUCES, PICKLES**

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Mason, G., and Co. (Lim.)  
Tyrer, E.

**SEEDS**

Potter & Clarke

**SELTGENES**

Brathay and Hinchliffe (Ld.)

British Syphon Co.

Evans, Sons and Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)

Geraut, E., & Co.

Lynch and Co.

May, Roberts and Co.

Thessier, E.

**SHAVING**

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesia)

Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesia)

**SHEEP DIP**

Fletcher Bros. & Co.

Hastick & Co. (Lim.)

Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.

**SHOP FITTERS**

Bowling and Govier

Bygrave, J. and W.

Evans, Sons and Co.

Natali, E.

Poths, H., and Co.

Trehle, G., and Co.

**SOAP**

Ayrton and Saunders

Barclay and Sons (Lim.)

Bayley and Co.

Blondeau and Co. (Vinella)

Bronnley, H., and Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Calvert, F. C., and Co.

Cook, E., and Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)

Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.

Mulhens, F.

Pears' Soap

Price, Napoleon, & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

**SPECTACLES**

Botwright and Grey

Darton, F., and Co.

Perken, Son and Rayment

**SPONGES**

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz

Evans, Sons and Co.

Lawson, M. L.

Peterson, M., and Co.

**STAMPS (REVENUE)**

Berkley, J.

Hickinson, J.

Pollard, A. W.

**STAROX**

Chancellor & Co. (Maack's Double)  
Critchley (Gloss)

**STOPPERS**

Anstett and Co. (Sprinklers)  
Barnett and Foster  
Melin, C.  
Stipendium Stopper Co.

**STOVES**

Clark, S., and Co. Lim.

**SUGAR**

Fletcher, Fletcher and Stevenson  
Gibson, R., and Sons

**SUGAR OF MILK**

Burroughs Bros.

**SULFONAL**

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Green, R. W., and Co.  
May and Baker (Limited)

**SURGICAL**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)

Cocking, J. T.

Harrison, T. H.

Hasseltine

Haywood, J. H.

Kreino and Sesemann

Liverpool Patent Ltd. Co.

Lindsey & Sons

Maw, Son, & Thompson, S.

Powell & Barstow

Quelch, H. C.

Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

Robinson and Sons

Schultz, F. and Co.

Sedox, Absorbents, and Antiseptics

Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)

Whitaker and Donisthorpe

Wood, Vincent

**SYMPHONS**

Barnett and Foster

Brathay and Hinchliffe (Ld.)

British Syphon Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)

Idrie and Co.

Kilner Bros.

Melin, C.

Schweppe, J., & Co.

Thessier, E.

**SYRUPS**

De Carle & Son

Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)

Idrie and Co.

**TABLETS**

Blyton, Aetley & Co. (Sulphur)

Corsan, J. R. (advertising)

**TEA**

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.  
Walker and Dalrymple

**TEETHING PADS**

Marriott, E., & Co.

**THERMOMETERS**

Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)  
Darton, F., and Co.

Evans, Sons and Co.

Hicks, J. J.

Perken Son and Rayment

**TOBACCO, CIGARS****CIGARETTE**

Singleton and Co. (Lim.)

Taddy and Co.

**TOILET**

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1,000 PILLS IN SHOW VASE, 5/6.

**PIONEERS IN THE PILL TRADE!****WM. R. WARNER & CO.****SMALL SUGAR-COATED PILLS,**

Unequalled in their medicinal properties or in SOLUBILITY, the best ingredients being invariably employed.

Suitable for Retail Sale, in Screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142. Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules).  
Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext.  
Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuc.  
Vom., 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.  
Dose, 1 to 4.

Per 1,000,  
In Plain Bottle,  
4/-.

Per Small Stopped  
Vase with painted  
glass label,  
5/6.

Per Stopped Vase,  
with painted glass  
label, (5,000.)  
21/-.

No. 180.—Gran. Cath. Co. c. Euonymin.—Same as "No. 142," except that  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Euonymin is used instead of  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. Podophyllin.  
Prices same as for "No. 142."

An "all-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is "No. 120"  
("Pil. Cathartic and Liver").

No. 120. Pil. Cathartic and Liver.  
R. Podophyllin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; Ext. Colocynth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.;  
Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.;  
Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;  
Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a  
purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

Per 1,000,  
In Plain Bottles,  
4/-.

Per Stopped Vase,  
with painted glass  
label,  
6/4.

Per Bottle (Bulk)  
of 5,000,  
18/9.

Write for New Complete Price List of PILLS, GRANULES and PARVULES, &c.,  
by W. R. WARNER & CO., giving upwards of

250 Excellent Formulæ, at moderate and greatly reduced prices.

**Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS.**



# **A "STORES" CAUGHT!**

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

## **KEATING v. KIBBLE & CO.**

**T**HE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., *March 15, 1892.*

**W**HEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

## **A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.**

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

## **KEATING v. POLL.**

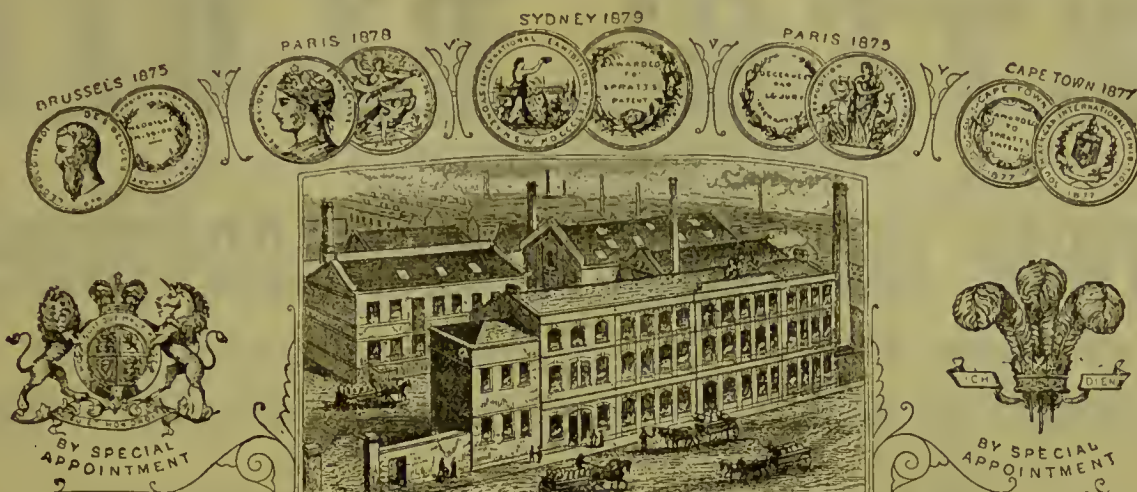
### **IT WAS ORDERED—**

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

### **IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—**

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.



TELEPHONE NUMBER  
4688.TELEGRAMS  
"SPRATTS LONDON."

MEMO FROM  
**SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED**  
 MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, *BERMONDSEY ST.* LONDON, June 25th, 1892.  
 S.E.

POULTRY AND GAME REARING.

Gentlemen,

Kindly draw your customers' attention to the fact that we now manufacture our Game Meal of three different Grades—  
 Fine, Medium, and Coarse.

We have also introduced a

CHICKEN MEAL,

specially for rearing Chicks from the Shell.

It is on the same successful lines as our Poultry Meal, being, like it, a Cooked Food.

Write for Samples of all our articles, so much in demand just now for Rearing.

Yours faithfully,

**SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.**



# JEYES' FLUID

THE NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

## A TRUE GERMICIDE & DEODORISER,

Somewhat less refined than **CREOLIN**, the virtues of which are

RECOGNISED BY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## Jeyes' Fluid and its Preparations

SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLES.

### PRICE LIST

(ABBREVIATED).

#### Jeyes' Fluid.

Retail Prices.		Trade Prices.
s. d.		s. d.
0 6 ..	Sixpenny Bottles } (bottles included)	4 0 per doz.
1 0 ..	Shilling ..	7 0
3 6 ..	1-gall. Iron Drums (drums included) ..	2 6 each
6 0 ..	1-gall. Drums ..	4 6
11 6 ..	2-gall. " ..	8 6
28 6 ..	5-gall. " ..	20 0
55 0 ..	10-gall. " ..	38 6
Per gall.		
5 0 ..	20 and 40 gall. Casks (casks free, not returnable)	3 6 per gall.
1 1½ ..	UNIVERSAL PERFECT PURIFIER (in bottles) ..	8 6 per doz.

#### Sanitary Powder.

1 0 each	Canisters, in boxes of 1, 2, or 3 doz. ..	8 6 per doz.
0 6 ..	" " " (Also in Casks and Bags.) ..	4 0

#### Disinfectant (Brown) Soap or Household (White) Soap.

No. 1 QUALITY.—(In 1-lb. Bars, papered.)

Per cwt.		
31 6 ..	In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	28 0 per cwt.
	(Also in Small Packages.)	

#### No. 2 QUALITY.

Retail Prices.		Trade Prices.
s. d.		s. d.
25 6 ..	In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	22 0 per cwt.
	(Also in Small Packages.)	

#### Triple Milled Soaps.

Elegant Tablets for the Toilet, of finest quality, containing the Antiseptic Properties of the Fluid.

Per box.		
1 6 ..	Perfect Purifier, in Boxes of 6 Tablets ..	1 0 per box.
1 6 ..	Coal Tar, per Box of 6 Tablets ..	1 0
2 0 ..	Old Brown Windsor, in Boxes of 12 Tablets ..	1 6
2 6 ..	Toilet (Scented), in Boxes containing 6 Tablets ..	1 8
2 6 ..	Sublime Toilet (Unscented) in Boxes of 6 Tablets ..	1 9
3 0 ..	Sublime Toilet (Scented) ..	2 0
2 0 ..	Boudoir Tablets (Perfumed), in Boxes of 3 Tablets ..	1 4
5 0 ..	Transparent, Complexion, in Boxes of 12 Tablets ..	3 0

#### Toilet Preparations.

1 0 each	Tooth Powder, in Metal Boxes ..	7 0 per doz.
1 0 ..	" Paste, " " ..	8 0
1 0 ..	" Soap, " " ..	7 0
2 0 ..	Deodoriser Water, in Bottles, with Sprinkler ..	15 0
3 6 ..	Spray Diffuser, in Box complete ..	30 0

## Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations.

TERMS, 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.

*All Goods delivered Free in London. For the Country, Free at any London Railway Station or Wharf.*

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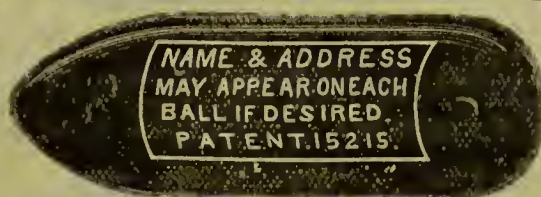
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**43 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**



# REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

Elegant Veterinary  
Pharmacy.



Elegant Veterinary  
Pharmacy.

FLETCHER'S PATENT.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls, 2/ per doz.  
Per gross  
R Aloes Barb. .. .. 1½ dram 20/  
Antim. Tart. .. .. 1 dram  
Saponis .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 22.—Anodyne Balls, 4/6 per doz.  
R Pulv. Opii .. .. 1 dram 45/  
Chloral. Hydrat. .. .. 1 dram  
Ammon. Carb. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 5.—Astringent Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Ext. Catechu .. .. 1 dram 20/  
Pulv. Cinnamomi .. .. 1 dram  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 12.—Condition Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Aloes Barb. .. .. 1½ dram 20/  
Antim. Tart. .. .. ½ dram  
Potass. Nit. .. .. ½ dram  
Antim. Sulph. .. .. 1 dram  
Pulv. Resinæ .. .. ½ dram  
" Pip. Cayenne .. .. 1 scruple  
" Gentian. .. .. 1 dram  
Sapo. Mollis .. .. 1 dram  
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 23.—Condition Balls, 2/ per doz.  
Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—Cordial Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 3 drams 20/  
" Gentian. .. .. 3 drams  
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 7.—Cough Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram 20/  
Pulv. Digitalis .. .. ½ dram  
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 16.—Cough Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Ext. Belladon. .. .. ½ dram 20/  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram  
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 17.—Cough Balls, 2/ per doz.  
R Ext. Belladon. .. .. ½ dram 20/  
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram  
Pulv. Digitalis .. .. ½ dram  
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 21.—Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)  
3/3 per doz.  
R Chlorodynum .. .. 2 drams 33/  
Ext. Belladonna .. .. ½ dram  
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

Maidenhead.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Ball supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,  
J. F. SIMPSON, F.R.C.V.S.

Grantham Veterinary Infirmary.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time. I have found them universally efficacious, pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered bolus of our forefathers.

BEN. H. RUSSELL, F.R.C.V.S.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,  
JNO. JAS. CROWHURST, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Hortford Street, Coventry.

Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physio Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physio Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,  
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,  
Veterinary Surgeons, Stourbridge.

Dear Sirs,—We should be obliged if you would kindly forward us at your earliest convenience five gross of your Patent Duraplastic Physio Balls. The coating of these balls we consider a very elegant preparation, and from its smoothness, coupled with the shape in which the balls themselves are made up, we find them particularly easy of administration, and the chances of their being coughed back are reduced to a minimum.

Faithfully yours,  
JAMES BLAKEWAY.

West Bromwich.

Gentlemen,—I have been using your Duraplastic Horse Balls for several months, and am very pleased with them. I find that to a single-handed practitioner they are invaluable.

Yours truly,  
HARVEY COLLETT, M.R.C.V.S.

No. 8.—Diuretic Balls. 1/9 doz.  
Per gross.  
R Pulv. Resin. .. .. 2½ drams 18/  
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2½ drams  
Sapo. Q.S.

9.—Fever Balls. 2/ doz.  
R Antim. Tart. .. .. ½ dram 20/  
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram  
Potass. Nit. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 1.—Physic Balls. 2/ doz.  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 4 drams 20/

No. 2.—Physic Balls. 2/6 doz.  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 5 drams 25/

No. 3.—Physic Balls. 2/9 doz.  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 6 drams 27

No. 18.—Physic Balls. 3/ doz.  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 7 drams 30/

No. 19.—Physic Balls. 3/6 doz.  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 8 drams 36/

No. 15.—Stimulating Balls. 2/ doz.  
R Ammon. Carb. .. .. 2 drams 20/  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 1 dram  
Pulv. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams  
" Zingib. .. .. 1 dram  
Camphoræ .. .. ½ dram  
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 24.—Stimulating Balls. 2/ doz.  
Formula as No. 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—Tonic Balls. 2/ doz.  
R Ferri Sulph. Pnr. .. .. 1½ dram 20/  
Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 1½ dram  
Ext. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 11.—Tonic Balls. 1/9 doz.  
R Cupri Sulph. .. .. 1 dram 18/  
Pulv. Ziugib. .. .. 1 dram  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 20.—Tonic Balls (Quinine).  
2/9 doz.  
R Quinine Sulph. .. .. 1 scr. 27/  
Ferri Sulph. Pur. .. .. 1½ dram  
Pulv. Zingib. .. .. 1½ dram  
Ext. Gentian. .. .. 2 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 13.—Worm Balls. 2/6 doz.  
R Calomel .. .. 2 scr. 25/  
Aloes Barb. .. .. 3 drams  
Mass. Commn. Q.S.

No. 14.—Worm Balls. 5/ doz.  
R Aloes Barb. .. .. 2 drams 50/  
Ferri Sulph. .. .. 2 drams  
Antim. Tart. .. .. 2 drams  
Ol. Filicis Maris .. .. 1 dram  
Syrup. Q.S.

These Balls are specially adapted for export; and their sale is steadily increasing abroad, in India, Australia, Egypt, &c.

**PRIVATE FORMULÆ.**—WYLEYS (LIMITED) will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes or modifications of the Veterinary Pharmacopœia formulæ, also to model and coat any masses which may be entrusted to them. Arrangements can also be made to have the name of the Chemist upon each Ball if desired, upon orders of two gross of assorted Balls.

All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen. Samples forwarded free on application.

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PRICE 4/ PER GROSS, CARRIAGE PAID.

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**STRONG DRUMS PERMANENTLY LABELLED POISON.**

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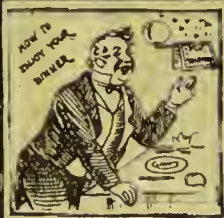
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In consequence of the recent proceedings in the Chlorodyne case, desires to assure all CHEMISTS, STORES, GROCERS, and all Shopkeepers generally, that his medicine contains

## NO POISON,

and may be sold by anyone holding a Patent Medicine Licence without let or hindrance.

# CARBOLINE

The strongest non-poisonous disinfectant known. All chemists should sell the Carboline disinfectants, as they are in good demand, and leave a large profit to the Retailer.

*Correspondence invited. Chemists would do well to write us before stocking any Disinfectants.*

HENRY ELLISON, F.C.S., THE DISINFECTANTS CHEMICAL WORKS, CLECKHEATON, YORKS.



CHEAPER AND EQUAL TO VASELINE, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c. Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

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6d.       "                       "       1       "	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d.       "	
1s.       "                       "       1       "	...	...	...	...	7s. 0d.       "	

Order through your Wholesale House, or, OASH WITH ORDER, direct from SOLE PROPRIETORS—

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The increasing demand for these celebrated Smelling Salts has induced the Proprietor to bring them out in a more portable and elegant form than hitherto supplied. The New-shaped Bottles will be found well worth the attention of the Trade.

WHITE FLINT GLASS, Handsomely Cut, 4 Sizes, Retail .. .. . 6d. 1/6, 2/-, 2/6  
 "       "       "       Watch Shape, for the Pocket, 3 Sizes, Retail.. .. . 1/-, 1/6, 2/-

### ALFRED ALLCHIN'S PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

**SMELLING SALTS.**—The MONOCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, manufactured by ALFRED ALLCHIN, is the Neutral Salt so much valued for the preparation of Smelling Salts. It retains its pungency as long as any Salt remains. 1-lb. bottles, 2s. 8d. each.

**LIQ. AMMON. ODORIF.**, or VOLATILE ESS., for Allchin's Ammon. Monocarb. In Stoppered Bottles, 4-oz., 1s. 8d. 8-oz., 3s.; 16-oz., 6s. each.

**PUNGENTS**, with handsome Cut Stoppers, filled with Allchin's Smelling Salts, 8s. per doz.; retail, 1s.

**OL. ROSÆ. CONCENT.**—One ounce of this Concentrated Solution of Anchusine, mixed with two pounds of Oil will give it the usual colour; it is also admirably adapted for colouring Pomades, Lip Salve, Camphor Balls, &c. 4s. per lb.

**OL. FLAV. CONC.**—One ounce, added to two pounds of Pomade, will give the usual golden colour, which is permanent. 4s. per lb.

Sole Proprietors—

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TO BE HAD OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

## COCKING'S JAPAN OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is treble distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all those polymeric products of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colour, retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

## COCKING'S JAPAN MENTHOL CRYSTALS.

Our Extra Steam Refined quality is in firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting-point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure. Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, &c., see special circulars, to be had on application.

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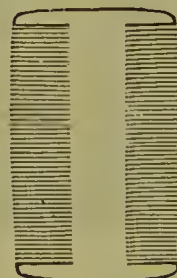
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# SUMMER ISSUE, 1892.

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A pure neutral solution of Peroxide of Iron in the colloid form. Does not injure the teeth nor constipate. It is a preparation of invariable strength and purity, obtained by a process of Dialysation, the Iron being separated from its combinations by osmosis, according to the law of diffusion of liquids. It affords, therefore, the very best mode of administering Iron in cases where the use of this remedy is indicated.



Supplied to the Trade in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 27s. and 42s. per dozen.

## THE MENTHOL ORO-NASAL INHAL

(As suggested by Dr. McNAUGHTON JONES.)

This little instrument is provided with both an oral and nasal attachment, and consists of a forked glass tube fitted with vulcanite nozzle-pieces, and an indiarubber Y-tube with mouthpiece. The trunk is filled with absorbent Pine-wool, the medicament—Menthol, Pinol, or Eucalyptia—as the case may demand, being poured in at the wide end until the Pine-wool is saturated. The use of either the nasal or oral pieces is amply explained in the directions on each case. The Oro-Nasal Inhaler has proved itself of great value for efficient inhalation in cases of Hay Fever, Rhinitis, Cough, Catarrh, &c. Price, complete in case, with Menthol Solution and Camel's-hair Brush, 3s.

## BEEF AND IRON WINE (B., W. & CO.).

Highly concentrated strength giving Tonic Food. Each tablespoonful represents the tonic and stimulant value of one ounce of GOOD FRESH BEEF with one grain of iron in a pure MEDICINAL WINE previously freed from tannin.

The *Lancet* says: "This is a really valuable preparation, and, as far as we know, a novelty. It contains Beef Juice and Citrate of Iron in solution in Wine, and is therefore a very powerful and rapidly acting tonic. Children, as well as adults, take it easily, and, as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it can hardly fail to attain great popularity."

The *British Medical Journal* says: "It is a pleasant tonic and mild stimulant. It will be found most useful in cases where the use of a blood tonic is indicated. The ordinary dose for an adult is a tablespoonful, which should be taken in a little water between meals. Children also may take it in similar doses according to age."



Beef and Iron Wine (B., W. & Co.) is supplied to the Trade in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 22/- and 42/- per doz. Retail at 2/6 and 4/6 per bottle.

## LATEST ADDITIONS TO OUR LIST.

Ichthyol "Tabloids" (tasteless, odourless, and sugar-coated), 2½ grs. each, in bottles of 24 and 100, at 8s. and 24s. per dozen.

The New Peptonic "Tabloids" (a scientific combination), containing a keratin-protected kernel of Zymine and Calcium Lactophosphate, soluble in the intestinal canal only, and an outer zone of Pepsin protected by sugar-coating, intended for dissolution in the stomach.

The Compound Lithia "Tabloids" (Anti-Rheumatic, Dr. HUGH LANE'S formula); Lithia Benzoat, 3 grs., Sulph. Precip. Ver. 2 grs. Quinine Salicyl.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. in each Tabloid.

Malt Essence. Maltol Ricini. Glycerinum Pepticum (Fairchild).

## LATEST ALTERATION IN PRICES.

DERMATOL.—Orders below 2 lbs. at 20s. 8d. per lb.

" Orders of 2 lbs. and upwards at 20s. per lb.

1s. 6d. per oz. for quantities of less than 1 lb.

EUCALYPTIA.—1 lb., 72s. per dozen; 2 oz., 15s. per dozen.

PAROLEINE ATOMIZER.—(356) 3s. 5d. each; (362) 5s. 2d. each.

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BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.



# SPECIAL LINES FOR THE SEASON

RASPBERRY VINEGAR. ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.



We offer remarkable value in this line, and can confidently assert that it is not equalled, either in quality or style of packing, by anything before the public.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/8 per dozen.

" " 1/- .. 9/- "



Made from the finest fruit flavours, and put up in the same good style as the Raspberry Vinegar.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/8 per dozen.

1/- .. 9/-

The following are the principal flavours:—

DAMSON. PLUM. GREENGAGE. PEAR. LEMON.  
PINEAPPLE. LIME FRUIT.

## PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR

In Lozenge and Tablet form.

As GARROD'S OVAL LOZENGES.

" " OBLONG TABLETS.

" " SMALL SQUARE TABLETS.

ORDINARY OBLONG TABLETS { from Sulph. Sub.  
c. Crem. Tart.

We direct your attention to these, which are made for and supplied to Chemists only. They are not to be confounded with products offered by outside manufacturers, who supply alike the grocer and confectioner.

WE CATER FOR THE DRUG TRADE ALONE.

## MAG. CIT. GRAN.

Grade A	} Packed in 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. bottles; also in bulk for Chemists' own bottling.	} The Acids and Chemicals used in the production of these are all guaranteed of best English make.
" B		
" C		
" D		

The qualities supplied, according to the different grades, cannot be excelled.

## EFFERVESCING SALINE.

Grade I.	} Packed in 6 and 12 oz. Cheltenham.
Grade II.	

As in all our preparations, we make quality our first consideration, and Chemists may rely upon having a first-class article supplied.

# BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

EAGLE LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER.



# **"LANOLINE"**

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

**"LANOLINE" AS AN OINTMENT BASE,**

AS IT

never turns rancid;

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;

confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

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## **UNGUENTUM LANOLINI**

**is an Ointment**

WHICH CONSISTS OF.

**"LANOLINE" and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.**

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UNGT. LANOLINI is cheap.

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**A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.**

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

**SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND  
WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.**

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"LANOLINE" and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

**BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.**

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.



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For TOILET, BATH, and NURSERY, are being largely advertised, & command a ready sale on account of their excellence & cheapness.

"VASELINE" SOAP, unscented, each tablet in card case; boxes of 3 dozen tablets.

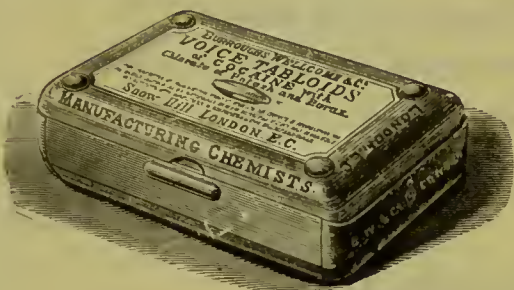
SUPERFINE ditto, delicately perfumed, card boxes of 3 tablets.

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Proprietors and Sole Makers of the "VASELINE" Preparations.

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*Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.*



Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice. Easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—A single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk labels, 30 and 80 in each, 8s. and 16s. per dozen. Vinaigrette bottles, 30 in each, 8s. 6d. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, E.C.

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## DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

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*May be had from all Chemists and Druggists and Stationers.*

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Ayrtton & Sanders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hemmington, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

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See "Chemist and Druggist," December 15th, 1874.

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For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED—HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

*The Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

*The London Medical Record* says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

*The British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

*The Illustrated Medical News* says: "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

*Benger's Food* is sold in Tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/, & 10/, by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.





ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886,  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE,  
AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.  
Single copies 4d. each.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and  
crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

SUPPLIED regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.  
The Central Association of New Zealand.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.  
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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## Summary.

ANOTHER death from weed-killer being drunk in mistake for beer is reported.

THE death of Mr. Joseph Ewing, a highly respected Dnm-fries chemist, is noted in our obituary.

OUR Paris correspondent mentions the probable removal of one of the familiar English pharmacies in that city.

ANOTHER Inland Revenue prosecution is reported from Ireland, for the possession of friars' balsam and tincture of iodine compounded with methylated spirit.

WE report cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts relating to milk, coffee mixtures, and milk of sulphur.

DETAILS of the regulations of pharmacy in the United States are picked from an American pharmaceutical calendar, which we review in an Editorial article.

UNDER the will of Mr. David Lewis, the founder of "Lewis's," of Liverpool and Manchester, the sum of 350,000l. is to be spent for the benefit of the poorer classes of those cities.

THE manager of a chemist's branch at Derby was not satisfied with a month's notice, and claimed that he was entitled to three months. The County Court judge held that one month's notice was the custom of the trade.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this journal visited the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Warwick this week, and, though he found no particular novelty, gives us an interesting account of the exhibits there likely to interest the drug trade.

THE development of Indian trade is commented on in an Editorial note. It is observable that Germany's transactions with India are growing apace, but they are still almost inappreciable by the side of the business done between Great Britain and her dependent empire.

THE action against the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company for the hundred pounds promised by them in an advertisement to any person who, after using their smoke-ball according to directions, should contract influenza, was argued on June 18, but judgment has not yet been given.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has been defeated in their actions against the Messrs. Selkirk, of Cork, the point being raised on appeal before the Recorder that the prosecuting counsel, not being able to produce his authority under seal, had no *locus standi*. The Recorder held that the objection was fatal. It is stated that the Society will carry the case to a higher Court.

A QUEENSLAND chemist writes to us about producing lime-juice in that colony; the firm at Fiume, who introduced scopola to medicine, send us a photograph of the plant, which we reproduce; several letters from assistants support the idea of a Chemists' Assistants' Union; and the sale of poisons proprietary medicines still occupies considerable attention.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

FIRMS who wish to produce a good effect in our Summer Number (July 30) should, without delay, set about preparing a handsome circular for insertion therein. We give the best distribution of druggists' circulars which can possibly be obtained, and we do it at a fraction of the cost of postage. This is the way to advertise profitably. Particulars will be supplied by the Publisher.

Multiply this by Eleven Thousand.

A South American firm (recent subscribers) writing to us on May 9, remark incidentally that last year (before they subscribed) we sent them our Summer and Winter issues from the advertisements in which they spent 2,000l.

They Know its Value Thero.

The head of a large firm in Barbadoes writes: "Some time since I was glad to have the pleasure of seeing your representative, who told me he was having a pleasant and profitable trip, and finding everyone well pleased with your paper. I myself have reason to esteem THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST very highly indeed, as, living so far from headquarters, I am indebted to it for an incalculable fund of information of a very valuable nature."

MEXICAN VANILLA.—American pharmacists believe that the finest vanilla comes from Mexico. It is collected in the autumn, when nearly mature, and requires almost six months for curing. In 1891 the product was 138,875 lbs.



## English News.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Bill.

Mr. W. Morgan, Ph.D., analyst to the Glamorganshire County Council, in his report for the quarter just ended, makes the following observations on Dr. Cameron's Bill:—

"I am sorry to find that there is now before the House of Commons a 'Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Bill,' No. 168, which would, if passed, render the present Act a dead letter, for it is provided by the said Bill that a special warranty as to the purity of any articles sold by one trader to another shall not be required, but that every invoice or bill shall be held to constitute such warranty. The mere production in court of any invoice by an accused person would exonerate him. If the Bill provided for the prosecution of the giver of the invoice an offence committed against the Food Act might be brought home in some cases to the really guilty party or parties, but as there is no such provision retailers as well as wholesale dealers would in almost all cases get off quite free; and it must also be borne in mind that in very many cases the original vendors reside abroad, and therefore cannot be reached by the Act."

### Death from Weed-killer.

Robert Butchers, 32, a cowman, living at Gossip's Green, Ilded, Sussex, found a bottle in a cart-shed containing a fluid, of which he drank about half a wineglassful. The gardener to Mrs. Staveland had put poison into the bottle, being some that he had left over after diluting and using what he required. Death ensued. A coroner's jury found a verdict of death from misadventure.

### A Dentist's Duties.

At the meeting of the London Central School District on Monday, at the offices, 61 Bartholomew Close, E.C.—Mr. F. F. Day in the chair—it was agreed that when Mr. Spokes, who had recently been appointed as the dentist at the schools, Hanwell, commenced his duties on Midsummer Day he should be required to examine every child at least once in every six months, examining those in the Probationary Ward on his first visiting-day after the child's admission; to furnish a monthly report to the House Committee, giving the names of the children examined and short details of the cases treated; and to present a general report at the end of twelve months.

### The Doctor and his Dispenser.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, before Judge Bayley, the adjourned case of *Naggs v. Davenport* was concluded. The plaintiff sought to recover 10 guineas for services rendered to the defendant as dispenser at his surgery at Feltham. The defence to the action was that while the plaintiff was engaged at the surgery he had seriously neglected his duties, and in consequence of his conduct the defendant had suffered considerably pecuniary loss. It was further contended that the plaintiff had never rendered a proper account of moneys received by him on defendant's behalf. The defendant said that some of his patients complained that they were unable to obtain their medicines in consequence of plaintiff's absence from the dispensary during business hours. The plaintiff had stated that the takings were only 1*l.* a week, but he (defendant) would swear that on some days they reached as much as 1*l.* 4*s.* There was a severe epidemic of influenza raging at the time, and there really ought to have been a large amount of business done. Mrs. Davenport said she engaged the plaintiff on behalf of her husband. He produced a card showing that his terms were three guineas a week, but he refused to sleep in the house, and it was ultimately agreed that he was to have 3*½* guineas a week. The dispensary was very much neglected by the plaintiff, and kept very dirty. He did not arrive until 11 o'clock instead of 10, and the consequence was that the people could not get their medicines. His Honor said it was clear to his mind that the plaintiff had altogether neglected his duty, and had done a good deal towards ruining the dispensing business, and therefore he was not entitled to a penny, and judgment would be for the defendant with costs.

### Eccentric, but Sane.

Mr. F. W. Maclean, commissioner in lunacy, concluded a three days' inquiry at Haverfordwest on Saturday into the alleged lunacy of Mr. John Lloyd Davies, of St. Thomas Green, son of the late Mr. O. E. Davies, J.P., who at one time carried on business as a chemist at Haverfordwest. The petition for the inquiry was presented by the sister of the alleged lunatic.

Mr. Abel Thomas, M.P., and Mr. Stuart Modeskie appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Robert Jones, and Mr. Arthur Lewis represented the alleged lunatic.

Mr. Thomas explained that the object of the inquiry was simply to prevent the defendant from making away with the whole of his property and being ultimately left a penniless pauper. Mr. Davies came of a family afflicted with insanity. The instances of what he styled the defendant's insanity were stating that he advertised all letters to be addressed to him at Merlin's Castle, whereas no such place existed in the neighborhood. Though professing to be very poor, he frequently hired a carriage and pair, and with the driver's and footman's hats decorated with gold bands, drove round the town with great solemnity, and without any object in view. On one occasion Mr. Davies advertised in careless terms his intention to give a ball. In a subsequent issue of the paper, Mr. Davies announced that "in consequence of urgent and pressing business engagements," the ball was "unavoidably postponed until further notice." The learned counsel mentioned, as another proof of insanity, that defendant had been in the habit of purchasing tickets for county balls, and driving up to the door of the ball-room, simply for the purpose of getting his name inserted in the reports. He had also a craze for letter-writing, and once wrote a letter which took three or four hours to read.

Several witnesses were called in support of the statements of the learned counsel, after which

Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., opened the case for the defence. He admitted that his client was eccentric, but contended that he was perfectly able to manage his affairs. He called medical and other evidence in support of his case, and the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Davies was of perfectly sound mind, and quite capable of managing his own affairs.

The learned Commissioner intimated that he perfectly concurred in the verdict.

In reply to counsel, the Commissioner said the question of costs was a matter for the Lords Justices to decide.

### Charge of Robbing a Chemist.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Marsham, Godfrey Craythorne Hall, 39, of 26 Foxbery Road, Brockley, was charged with stealing three coats and two pairs of trousers, value 10*l.*, the property of George Hageman, chemist, of the same address, the prisoner being the landlord of the premises. It was stated that the accused admitted having taken the clothes, which he had pawned for 30*s.* at the shop of Mr. Henry Phillips, pawnbroker, High Street, Deptford. Mr. Marsham remanded the prisoner, and ordered the pawnbroker to give up the goods to the prosecutor.

### Criquet.

A match was played at Chingford on Saturday between two elevens from Messrs. Burgoyne, Barnbridges, Cyriax & Farries. The "Town and Country" staff had had the temerity to challenge the "Export" department, but, as it turned out, they had miscalculated their strength, for, having scored 42 among them, the T. and C. men could not dispose of the foreigners until the latter had credited themselves with 192. For the T. and C. Ryley was the chief scorer (23) and the most successful bowler, 4 wickets being his share of the spoils. But his performance was outshone by Burgess on the Export side, who made 92 runs and took 6 wickets. Argent (32) and Wilkins (19, not out) also contributed handsomely to the victory. The whole party took a substantial tea and spent a pleasant evening at the Forest Hotel after the game.

### British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, on Thursday, June 16, at 4.30 P.M.—



present: Mr. W. Martinda'e, Vice-president, in the chair; Messrs. M. Carteighe and A. W. Gerrard; Mr. R. H. Davies, hon. treasurer; Messrs. W. A. H. Naylor and F. Ransom, hon. general secretaries; and Mr. M. K. Johnson, assistant secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. Peter Boa, hon. secretary of the local committee, respecting the suggested arrangements for the Edinburgh meeting, particulars of which have already been published. It was unanimously agreed "That the programme of the local arrangements as suggested by the Edinburgh committee and submitted by the hon. local secretary, Mr. Peter Boa, be confirmed." An application from the British Medical Association, through its honorary librarian, to have a copy of the Year Book sent annually for use in their library was granted.

A provisional list of officers for next year was considered.

Several gentlemen were proposed and elected to membership.

#### A Lively Party at Dartford.

A party of doctors, with a sprinkling of pharmacists and a few ladies, travelled from Charing Cross to Dartford on Tuesday last, on the invitation of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., to see the manufacture of the modern pharmaceutical products of that firm. A saloon carriage had been engaged, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley had accepted invitations to join the party. But this was destined to be the journey which should baffle the great traveller. A day or two before he had been entangled in the political net, and had committed himself to the task of capturing North Lambeth. A letter from Mrs. Stanley, explaining the position and showing how necessary it was that every hour should be occupied in the constituency, was so charmingly expressed as to make the disappointment of the few who were privileged to read it all the keener that the distinguished guests were absent. The trip was in all other respects most enjoyable. The works at Dartford are fuller of hands and machinery than they have ever been, and the processes for manufacturing the Kepler extract and its compounds, and the production of tabloids in marvellous quantities attracted much attention from the visitors. After a luxurious tea some pleasant speeches were made. Mr. Chamberlain, formerly a pharmacist in Denver, Colorado, but who, it was explained, had found out a more excellent way of making a fortune, told some of his experiences of United States pharmacy, before the modern ideas of elegance had leavened the profession; and Dr. Grattan Guinness, Principal of a College for Medical Missionaries, related some of his experiences in a year's journeyings through the Congo Free State on a tour of inspection of the mission stations. He told the company how generously Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. had furnished the missionaries with medicine-chests of tabloids, and he explained how invaluable this form of medication had proved in Africa. Several Dartford clergymen and other residents also made speeches.

#### Lewis's Profits.

"Lewis's," of Liverpool and Manchester, have often been mentioned in these pages as typical of the "modern system of trading." Mr. David Lewis, the head of the firm, who died in December, 1885, left a large fortune, of which the greater part was bequeathed to his relatives, Messrs. B. W. Levy and George J. Cohen, "in equal shares absolutely," but with a letter intimating his wish that the money thus left might be applied for the benefit of the poor of Liverpool and Manchester. These gentlemen have now made public their intention of carrying out the testator's wishes, and it is intimated that the amount available will probably exceed 350,000*l*. The Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M.P., and Sir William Holdsworth, M.P., have accepted the responsibility of nominating a committee to act with themselves in the disposal of this munificent gift.

### Irish News.

#### Prosecution under the Pharmacy Act.

At the Lurgan Petty Sessions on Tuesday, a prosecution was brought at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of

Ireland against William Hewetson for having compounded prescriptions and kept a shop open for the sale of poisons, he not being duly qualified, in contravention of the Act. Mr. McGrath prosecuted, and the defendant was unrepresented. Evidence having been given, their Worships considered the case proven, and imposed a penalty of 5*l*. and costs.

#### Personal.

Mr. Robert J. Montgomery, L.A.H. Dublin, has been elected an examiner in chemistry and physics to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Sr Henry Cochrane, chemist, Dublin, has been elected a director of the export firm of E. & J. Burke (Limited).

#### The Cork Prosecutions.

We hear that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are advised that they can defeat the technical point of law which caused their case against Mr. Selkirk to be dismissed, and we believe they will have the decision of the Recorder of Cork reviewed by the Superior Courts.

#### Tenders Wanted.

The Guardians of the New Ross Union invite tenders for supply of drugs and medical appliances for the use of the workhouse, fever-hospitals, and the various dispensaries within the Union, and will consider same on July 2 next.

Tenders must be sent in not later than June 30. There are eight districts inside the Union.

#### Mr. Chas. Johnston, Druggist, not Forthcoming.

A public sitting was held at the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, before Judge Miller, on Tuesday, June 21, for the attendance of the bankrupt, Mr. Chas. Johnston, 27 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, to disclose and discover his estate and effects and the proof of debts by creditors, but owing to the absence of the bankrupt the sitting was adjourned until Friday, June 24. The creditors of the estate evidently set no small value on the concerns, as an agent, acting on behalf of a would-be English purchaser, has been asked the modest sum of 3,000*l*. for the goodwill in addition to the rent of 120*l*. per annum.

#### He Objects to Irish Bank-notes.

The representative of an English firm, calling on wholesale druggists in Dublin, lately created much amusement by objecting to receive Irish bank-notes in payment of a small account. His fastidiousness was further displayed when, on being given an order at his own request, he asked the gentleman to write it down for him, with the result that he left the establishment without either money or the order, both being sent by post direct to the firm.

#### Methylated Friars' Balsam.

Another Inland Revenue prosecution occurred in Ireland last week. Robert Smith, chemist and druggist, Foyle Street, Derry, was summoned at the Londonderry Petty Sessions for having had in his possession some friars' balsam and tincture of iodine, which had been compounded with methylated spirit. The defendant pleaded guilty, but Mr. McKay, who represented him, said he had only sold these remedies for external application. He had other friars' balsam and tincture of iodine in his shop, compounded with pure spirit, which he sold when the medicines were wanted for internal administration. He was in ignorance of the statute which prohibited the use of methylated spirit in such cases as those for which he had used it. The methylated spirit would make the drugs nansoons and prevent them from being used as beverages or internal medicines. The Bench all knew Mr. Smith, who was a most respectable merchant of the city and one who would be incapable of wilfully violating the law. There was a case of the same kind tried lately at Omagh and the defence was ignorance of the statute. The defendant in that case was fined 25*l*., with a recommendation to reduce the penalty to 1*l*. He begged that a similar concession might be made to his client. The Magistrates fined the defendant 25*l*. in each case, but recommended a reduction of the amount to 1*l*. in each case. Mr. Hurley, who appeared for the Board, undertook to endorse the recommendation, as personally he had no desire to press the charge against Mr. Smith.



## Scotch News.

### Salaries of Glasgow Public Health Officials.

The responsible committees of the Glasgow Town Council recommend that the salaries of the sanitary inspector for the city (Mr. Fyfe) and the dispenser in Belvidere Fever Hospital (Mr. Brown) be increased from 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and from 110*l.* to 130*l.* per annum respectively.

### Edinburgh Royal Veterinary College.

At a meeting on Tuesday the Edinburgh Town Council agreed to the re-arrangement of chairs in this college consequent on Professor McFadyen's resignation, and made the following appointments: Mr. J. R. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S., Aberdeen, to the chair of veterinary surgery and obstetrics; Mr. A. E. Mettane, M.R.C.V.S., to the chair of anatomy and histology; and Mr. Stewart Stockman, M.R.C.V.S., demonstrator of practical pathology and college assistant. It was also agreed to appoint Mr. Teras as lecturer on botany in the college.

### Edinburgh Athletic Club.

The sketch below represents a gold medal which has been presented by Mr. R. Dick, of Edinburgh, for monthly com-



petition by the members of the Golf section of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Athletic Club.

**WILD VANILLA** is said to be the best to make sachet-powders, as it has a heliotrope-like odour.

**IT HAPPENED IN THE STATES.**—Small Boy: "Gimme some plaster." Conscientious Druggist: "Yes, my little man, but we have so many kinds of plasters, intended for many different kinds of diseases. Whom is it for?" "Me mother." "What is the matter with her?" "Nawthin'." "Then what does she want a plaster for?" "She wants it for pop." "Oh, what is the matter with your father?" "Nawthin'." "Then what does he want a plaster for?" "Fer one o' the men wot works with him." "Oh, I see. What is the matter with the man?" "Nawthin'." "Humph! What does he want a plaster for?" "He was at our house las' night an' he broke the top of our kitchen lamp, an' he's goin' to mend it for us." "Eh? Then you want plaster of Paris?" "We don't kser where it's from, an' if you don't gimme the plaster an' stop kiddin' me with fool questions my dad will come 'round an' knock the stuffin' out o' yer. See?"—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

## French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**PROPHYLAXY OF SYPHILIS IN NURSES.**—Starting with the idea that up to the present time very slight measures have been taken to protect nurses from the contamination of the offspring of syphilitic parents, Dr. Margolin laid the following proposition before the Academy of Medicine last week:—"When a woman suffering from syphilis is confined in a hospital or in a house placed under the supervision of the Public Assistance, she must suckle her own child. If she is unable to do this, and one baby is sent out to nurse, a notice must be sent with the infant, indicating that the mother is suffering from a contagious malady, and consequently that the child must only be brought up by an artificial process." Dr. Margolin's proposition was, on his application, referred to the commission charged with the study of the measures to be taken to prevent syphilis in nurses.

**ORANGE-FLOWERS.**—As already stated in this column, the orange-flower crop is so abundant this year that the prices offered to growers are entirely unremunerative. The town of Paris had this brought home to it last Saturday, when, as is customary every year, the orange-flowers grown in the Tuileries and Luxembourg gardens were offered for sale by auction. The sale was fixed to be held on the Terrasse de l'Orangerie of the Tuileries at 1.30 P.M., but no buyers presented themselves. It appears that the minimum price fixed by the town—viz., 1*fr.* 50*c.* per kilogramme, and 5 per cent. on the total amount—is too high to attract perfumers or distillers, besides which the quantity to be sold is comparatively insignificant. Last year a pharmacist of the Rue du Bac had the distinction of being the only purchaser of the Luxembourg crop. It is probable that this sale will be discontinued in future, and that the flowers will be distributed gratuitously amongst the Paris hospitals.

**ENGLISH PHARMACY IN PARIS.**—It is rumoured that one of the landmarks of what is known as English pharmacy will shortly disappear from Paris. The low-built, old-fashioned shop and house, bearing the name of Béal, which attracts the attention of every stranger passing through the Rue de la Paix, by its incongruous aspect, is said to be marked out for the destroying pickaxe. It appears that the Anglo-French pharmacist, M. Wesson, who owns Béal's, delayed getting his lease renewed. Meanwhile his landlady died, and the house has since been bought by an enterprising jeweller, who intends to have a thoroughly modern building in its place. Béal's pharmacy has enjoyed an existence of more than half a century. It will probably blossom out elsewhere as an "up-to-date pharmacy," and possibly the attractive names of castor oil, Epsom salts, soda powders, and the like will no longer figure on the house-front, reminding one of a very obscure pharmacy in a very remote, old-time, country town. Assistants in English pharmacies do not seem to find Paris conducive to study, consequently many of them reside here for years without taking the necessary pains to make themselves proficient to practise pharmacy in France. The diploma necessary is not for a foreigner an easy one. But, seeing that if at any time one of the few *bonâ fide* English pharmacists in Paris should decide to retire from business, the question arises, "Where is the Englishman to take the place?" it would be a pity to allow these pharmacies to lose their English character, and pass into the hands of aliens, besides which there is no denying that they are sufficiently lucrative to make it worth any man's while to prepare himself efficiently in view of eventualities.

**PHARMACISTS DAY BY DAY.**—Paris pharmacists were well to the front during the past week in the matter of supplying small items of news for the press. In the first place M. Chercheffsky, chemist, Rue Monsieur le Prince, found on reaching home last Thursday night a parcel left for him with his concierge by an unknown person. On opening it M. Chercheffsky found it to contain various human bones. The unwelcome parcel was at once handed over to the police commissary of the Odéon quarter. The second victim of a mystification was a young pharmacist, M. Paul C—. While passing along the Boulevard St. Germain on Friday



afternoon he saw to his intense astonishment a broom-handle being agitated by an unseen hand through a grating in the pavement of No. 149 of the boulevard. He listened, and fancied he heard cries for help from below. Immediately the young pharmacist informed the concierge of the house of what he had seen. This woman said that the grating led to the cesspool of the house. It had been opened the day before, and she expressed the opinion that possibly one of the men had remained there all night. The instincts of relieving suffering humanity are strong in every pharmacist's breast. They are especially so with M. Paul C—. He ran his hardest to the nearest police station, and by the influence of the commissary speedily returned with a relief party of firemen under the orders of an adjutant. A large crowd had by this time assembled, and in presence of more than five hundred persons the firemen rapidly tore away the grating and descended to the cesspool. But it was empty. Research, however, resulted in the discovery of a grocer's errand boy hidden in a corner. The grating leads both to the cesspool and to the cellars, so the little imp easily obtained access to it, and had the luminous idea of waving the broom-stick in the street as a mild form of amusement. He got the thrashing he deserved, but the thing most to be regretted is that the young pharmacist will be very sceptical about rendering assistance in future. The third party to attract the attention of the public is "Citoyen" Fortuné, a pharmacist's assistant of Paris. This knight of the pestle has discarded the profession for the present, and now prepares pills in the form of anarchical speeches for gullible audiences to swallow. He is sufficiently practical, however, to "pass the hat round," and possibly finds his new occupation pay as well as pharmacy, besides being a trifle less monotonous. Fortuné has undertaken a lecturing tour in the provinces. He spoke on Tuesday and Thursday last at the Salon de Flore, at Bourget, and expressed in violent terms the revolutionary theory. He especially recommended recourse to robbery and assassination, while at the same time taking evident care to avoid any direct statements that might lead to a prosecution. The enterprising pharmacist was somewhat non-plussed at the second meeting by one of the audience denouncing him as an impostor receiving money from the "bourgeois" and clergy to injure the revolutionary cause.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

**PHARMACY IN HOLLAND.**—The Netherlands Society for the Advancement of Pharmacy will celebrate its jubilee on July 20 next at a congress in Amsterdam.

**MR. NORWOOD COAKER**, the proprietor of the Iron Apotheek, in Jagersfontein, Orange Free State, intends to open another drug business in Bloemfontein.

**THE PROFESSORIAL MUTATIONS**—Professor Flückiger has already left Strasburg for Berne. Professor Ednard Schaer, of the Zurich Polytechnic, has been offered the vacant chair at the Strasburg University.

**A NEW ITALIAN PHARMACOPEIA.**—The first Italian Pharmacopœia bearing the title *Farmacopea ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, has just been published. The work is printed in the Italian language. The authors, in the preface to the work, state that wherever possible the scientific names, showing most clearly the chemical composition of the articles, have been taken as the official names for chemicals. Vulgar names have been used only in cases where the scientific name was too long to afford any prospect of popularisation. The mode of preparation of galenicals has been carefully described. The composition of infusions and decoctions (except in a few instances) has not been stated, the physician being compelled by law always to state accurately the dose when prescribing patent drugs.

**UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.**—The following trade-marks were registered at Washington on June 7:—"Van Winkle's majestic perfumes" and representation of Atlantic liver, sailing, by the Majestic Perfume Company, New York; "Edward Wilder," for stomach bitters, and a compound of sarsaparilla and potash, by Renz & Henry, Louisville, Ky.; "Occidental," for eye-washes, by James G.

Fitzherbert, Newark, N.J.; "Lithine," for tablet-shaped rheumatism and kidney-disease remedies, by William Wilson, New York; "Rhenmacura," with portraits of the proprietors, for a remedy, by McKinnie and Chessman Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; "Magnetic hand-oharmer," with picture of hand emitting rays of light, for catarrh, eye- and blood-remedies, by Dearth & Smith, Jasper Ala.; "Mountain growth," for a blood- and rheumatism-specific, by Ephram Glonde, Rondout, New York.

**THE DRUG BUSINESS IN PITTSBURGH.**—The New York shipping and commercial list publishes the figures of the gross sales made by the leading business houses in Pittsburgh in the year 1891. The returns were made by the firms themselves to the city assessor, as required by law. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's two firms combined sold over \$7,000,000 worth of goods. Drugs play a very small part in the totals, but the following amounts were returned by the nine leading houses in the city:—James Irwin & Co., manufacturing chemists, \$257,342; L. H. Harris Drug Company, \$450,000; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, chemicals, \$231,955; George A. Kelly & Co., \$645,000; Hostetter Company, bitters, \$451,350; Joseph Fleming & Son, \$100,000; A. C. Henderson & Son, \$223,460; W. J. Gilmore & Co., \$300,000; Fleming Bros. Co., medicine, \$100,000.

**THE BAD GERMAN OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPEIA.**—The last German pharmacopœia has already been subjected to much searching criticism, but the unkindest cut of all which have been dealt at the book is administered by a writer in this week's *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, who asserts, and appears conclusively to prove, that the authors of the work were deficient in knowledge of their own language and grammar. At the time when the "Arzneibuch"—for so, in a spirit of pseudo-patriotism, the new Pharmacopœia was called—was issued, loud congratulations went up that the Latin text had given way to a German one. And now the *Centralhalle* writer points out not only that the directions in many instances are given in involved and obscure phraseology, and words such as "may," "shall," "must," and "ought," used indiscriminately, but also that many sentences are actually defective in grammar and construction.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crompton, M., and Buxton, W., under the style of Buxton & Co., Chadderton, near Oldham, mineral-water manufacturers.  
Pallant & Goadby, Reading, dentists.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

Goodliffe, George, Folkestone, pharmaceutical chemist and optician.  
Thomas, Joshua James, Rhymney, chemist and druggist.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Comer, Frank, Hereford Square, South Kensington, late Queen's Gate, South Kensington, dentist.  
Diggins, George, Roman Road, North Bow, brush manufacturer.  
Gammidge, Albert Edward, Leicester, chemist.  
Thomas, Joshua James, Rhymney, chemist and druggist.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Clark, Charles Francis George, the younger (trading as C. F. G. Clark & Son), Dudley, wholesale chemist and druggist—discharge refused.

**ABNORMAL AND SATURATED SOLUTION.**—Parmentier has pointed out that if ether is added to bromised ether, it dissolves rapidly, and there arrives a moment when the excess of ether separates from the liquid produced. He therefore suggests the following definition:—"When substances can, without combining, yield a homogeneous liquid, the solution is termed saturated, if one of the substances, added in excess to the solution, separates itself from this solution."



## Legal Reports.

### CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL AND THE INFLUENZA.—THE 100*l.* REWARD CLAIM.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, last Saturday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting without a jury, the legal arguments in the case of *Carlill v. the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company* were continued. It was an action in which Mrs. Carlill, a literary lady, residing at Dulwich, sought to recover the 100*l.* reward offered by the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company for suffering from the influenza after using their preventive.

The plaintiff, as already reported, had bought a carbolic smoke ball, in consequence of an advertisement published by the company in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, undertaking to pay 100*l.* to anyone who should use the smoke ball according to directions and should contract the influenza. Mrs. Carlill said she had used it according to directions, and had contracted the influenza. The defendants did not dispute the facts, but contested their liability on technical grounds.

Amongst other defences the Company set up was that the offer in the advertisement was never accepted by Mrs. Carlill, and that it was a wagering transaction and against public policy, and therefore the sum was not recoverable at law. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Graham appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Lochrie.

Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the defendants, argued that no cause of action had been shown. The case was purely one of contract, and he submitted there was no contract at all, but that if there was a contract, then it was in the form of a wager, and therefore void under the statute. If the Court was against him on this ground, then he argued the offer was a contract by insurance and was equally void, because the statute of George III., c. 48, requires that the name of the person insured shall be inserted in the policy. What was said in the advertisement was the representation of an intention to do a certain thing, and not a contract. The terms were so vague and indefinite that it could not be said to contain the ingredients of a contract enforceable by law.

His Lordship said beyond all doubt there was an honourable obligation upon the defendants to pay.

Mr. Asquith: We are not arguing that now, my lord. The proposal was not accepted by the plaintiff.

His Lordship: I think there are several ways a contract may be established. To say "I will give you 100*l.*" if you don't intend to pay it is a dishonest way of advertising your wares. A person buys a ball in the faith that the article will do her good, and on the faith that if it does not she will receive 100*l.*

Mr. Graham said that it might be necessary to amend the statement of claim by saying that in consideration that the plaintiff would purchase a ball and use it they promised in a certain event to pay her 100*l.*

Mr. Justice Hawkins said that he would, if necessary, amend in that way.

Mr. Asquith: What was said in the defendants' advertisement was merely a representation of an intention to do a certain thing, and not at all a contract.

His Lordship: It seems it was not a representation of what the defendants intended to do, but what they said they intended to do.

Mr. Asquith: I hold that in a certain event that did not depend upon the intention of either party. To constitute a contract the proposal made by one party must be accepted by the other party. At what moment could it be said that this alleged contract was entered into? When the ball was bought, when it was used, when the disease appeared, or when the plaintiff communicated to the defendants that she had bought the ball and had got influenza?

His Lordship: Might it not be put in this way? "I promise that if you use the ball in the way I say it will stave off influenza"; and then there would be the allegation that the plaintiff used the ball in this way, that it did not keep off the influenza, and therefore to a certain extent she was damaged. Why should it not be put in that way?

Mr. Asquith replied that, at all events, it was not put in that way. The advertisement was all they had to go

upon, and its terms could be neither enlarged nor contracted. He contended no warranty was given against the disease. It was a naked promise to pay 100*l.* to a person who, under certain conditions, contracted the disease. If it was to be held that there was a contract to pay 100*l.* in a certain event, then he held it was a wagering contract, because there was an uncertainty about whether the person would have the influenza or not. This contract, therefore, was really a bet. It was as though the defendants had said to plaintiff: "I will lay you 100*l.* to 10*s.*"—which was the price of the ball—"that, under certain circumstances, you will not have the influenza." It was a bet of 200 to 1.

The learned counsel urged that in buying one of the smoke balls Mrs. Carlill was really paying the purchase-money for a chance. He quoted a number of cases in support of his contention that a promise to pay a certain amount if an uncertain event should occur in the future, an event that was beyond the control of either party, was really a wager.

Mr. Graham, for the plaintiff, submitted that a general offer might make a contract. Whatever the legal meaning of the advertisement might be, it was clearly issued to get people to use the smoke ball, and there was a distinct promise that 100*l.* would be paid if it did not carry out what was promised. Such a promise should be enforced if it could be brought within any proper principle of law. The contract was made with any one of the public who chose to conform with the conditions. The attempt of the defendants to get out of the consequences of their challenge should be defeated. He contended that the company had by their advertisement held themselves out as competent to prevent a certain disease, and had made themselves liable to damages if they did not succeed in their treatment. The fact that a particular sum was mentioned as the amount of the damages to be paid did not affect their liability.

His Lordship: Is the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company a registered company, with directors and so on?

Mr. Graham: No, my lord. The appearance entered said that it was for Frederick Roe, who was trading as the Carbolic Smoke Ball Company. He quoted a number of legal decisions to show that the defendants could be obliged to pay the money.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

### MILK OF SULPHUR v. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

THE adjourned summons against Mr. Hugh Edgson, a chemist, of Wightman Road, Hornsey, for selling precipitated sulphur which was not of the nature and substance asked for, came before Messrs. John Glover and Walter Reynolds at the Highgate Petty Sessions on Monday.

It will be remembered that the case was adjourned for someone from Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, the wholesale druggists, to attend.

The evidence previously given showed that the article sold for precipitated sulphur was really milk of sulphur.

Mr. Wm. Tomlin, the inspector of the Middlesex County Council, prosecuted, and Mr. Murray, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Tomlin said the Bench on the last occasion were satisfied that the charge was established, and that what his assistant asked for was precipitated sulphur, and that he was served with milk of sulphur.

Mr. Glover: What is milk of sulphur?

Mr. Tomlin: There is none now. What was known as milk of sulphur is not now made. I can satisfy you that milk of sulphur was not asked for.

Mr. Murray said the facts were not entirely denied, although his client said the inspector's assistant asked for milk of sulphur, and not precipitated. Since the adjournment he (Mr. Murray) had seen the analyst and the wholesale druggists, and he was not satisfied that, technically, his client did not supply what was required, but he did so without any intention of deceiving anyone, relying upon a book by Dr. Atfield, one of the editors of the *British Pharmacopoeia*.

Mr. Tomlin said he spoke to the county analyst about this matter, and had received the following letter from Mr. A. T. De Halles, F.I.C., F.C.S., upon the subject:—"It has occurred to me that it may be useful to you to know something more about precipitated sulphur. It is prepared by boiling sulphur and slaked lime together with water. After filtering, hydrochloric acid is added and the sulphur is pre-



clitinated; this, washed, is precipitated sulphur. The old 'milk of sulphur' was made in the same way, but substituting sulphuric acid for the hydrochloric acid. The sulphur was precipitated, but, in addition, sulphate of lime was thrown down, and hence the adulteration. If precipitated sulphur was asked for, then you certainly ought to have only sulphur."

Mr. Glover: Was there anything unusual in the component parts?

Mr. Tomlin: As milk of sulphur it was right. On the packet there was a label "Milk of sulphur."

Mr. Edgson said the difference in the manufacture was that muriatic acid was used in one preparation and sulphuric acid in the other.

Mr. Murray said this question had been before magistrates in various parts of the country, and the last case of the kind was before Mr. Hannay, who, finding a great difficulty in the case, adjourned it *sine die*, but the case had never been brought on again. It appeared also that the wholesale druggists had had the question before them, and in February they sent round a circular, and Messrs. Albright & Wilson, of Oldbury, near Birmingham, wrote to Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge upon this particular case, saying that they "had for 40 years manufactured two distinct articles according to two distinct prescriptions. One was sulphur precipitatum verum, prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, the other is the article in question. Lac sulphur is prepared according to the London Pharmacopœia, 1721. Unfortunately, in the present British Pharmacopœia the words 'Lac sulphuris' are also placed as synonyms under the heading 'Sulph. precip. verum.' Consequently some of our customers order 'Sulph. precip. verum' under the name of 'Lac sulphuris, B.P.' The first article is pure sulphur, the second is what it professes to be—sulphur which contains sulphate of lime, necessarily resulting from the use of sulphuric acid in its formation. No sulphate of lime or gypsum of any sort is added after or during the process, nor is any gypsum used in any part of the process. The article is strictly prepared according to the London Pharmacopœia. We believe the lac sulphuris, P.L., is preferred by some physicians, because it makes a softer solution or emulsion in water, and one less irritating to the throat than one made with pure sulphur. If we can help you any further, please let us know, as we think it most desirable that the question should be properly settled." Continuing, Mr. Murray said it was admitted there was nothing deleterious in the sample. Since this summons, Mr. Edgson had sent back all he had of this article, so as not to make any other mistake.

Mr. Edgson said he had never had a complaint against him before.

Mr. Glover: If anyone came and asked for milk of sulphur, what would you give him?

Mr. Edgson: I suppose the one does for the other.

Mr. Glover: Are the things quite different, Mr. Tomlin?

Mr. Tomlin: Yes.

Mr. Glover: Is the one commonly given for the other?

Mr. Tomlin: I do not know that it is.

A representative of Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, of Park Street, was called, and in answer to the Bench said the cost of the two articles was 26s. and 56s. per cwt. respectively.

Mr. Glover: Would there be any difference in price over the counter?

The Witness: I think there would be no difference.

Mr. Glover pointed out that the article contained 6 per cent. more sulphur than Dr. Attfield stated.

Mr. Reynolds: I have no doubt this is good milk of sulphur.

Mr. Edgson said he usually ordered lac sulphuris.

Mr. Glover said the surprising thing to him was that the inspector or his assistant should have accepted a packet labelled "milk of sulphur" when he asked for "precipitated sulphur." As a technical breach of the law was admitted, and considering all the circumstances, the Bench were of opinion that the justice of the case would be met by the defendant paying the costs of the analysis and of the Court.

#### THE NOTICE A CHEMIST'S BRANCH MANAGER CAN CLAIM.

At the Derby County Court, on Tuesday, June 21, before Judge Kenelm Digby, Mr. Joseph William Knowles sued Mr.

D. W. Bardill, chemist, of Derby, for the sum of 21*l.* in lieu of three months' notice. The sum of 6*l.* was paid into court. Mr. A. T. Toller appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Parfitt, of Birmingham, for the defendant.

Mr. Toller said the plaintiff was engaged as resident manager of a branch chemist's business in Normanton Road, and claimed that he was entitled to three months' notice in the event of no time being stipulated, and accordingly he sought to recover three months' wages at 1*l.* 15*s.* a week. Defendant had paid 6*l.* into court in satisfaction of the claim. There was no question that he was entitled to a month, and he could not understand why this amount had been paid into court.

Mr. Parfitt said the balance was really paid in under a misapprehension.

Mr. Toller added that the question at issue was whether plaintiff was entitled to one month or three, and he thought the jury would decide in his favour after hearing the evidence.

The plaintiff deposed that he was a dental surgeon. He had been formerly engaged at Leicester. He was engaged by the defendant through an advertisement for an assistant at 1*l.* 15*s.* a week, and house free, and he was to be in sole charge of the business. They arranged that witness was to do dentistry on the premises, and that the profits were to be divided. It was explained in one of the references that he was not a duly qualified chemist, and some time in April, 1891, he removed with his wife and family to Derby. He should not have accepted the engagement had he not been assured that it was a permanency. About the commencement of April last plaintiff informed him that he must look out for something else, because he wanted a qualified man now, as the business had been turned into a limited liability company. He informed plaintiff that would not make any difference, and offered to do dentistry at all the various branches, and plaintiff said he would consider it. Of course he did not take the notice because of this, and on April 20, defendant telephoned to ask him when his notice expired, and he replied that he had had no notice. He promised to see witness the following morning, but instead of doing so he telephoned to him to take a month's notice from that day, and he replied that he was entitled to more. On April 25, defendant came to the establishment in Normanton Road, and told him that if he would take the month's notice he would give him a splendid reference. He, however, stated that he did not require this, but three months' notice. The same night Mr. Walker (manager of another establishment) demanded the keys, and called in a detective. Witness, however, had remained in the house until the present time.

In cross-examination by Mr. Parfitt plaintiff admitted that Mr. Bardill told him the Pharmaceutical Society had been lately looking up the case of small shops being kept by unqualified chemists.

His Honour: That would not justify a breach of contract.

In further cross-examination, plaintiff said it was the custom of the trade for ordinary assistants to receive a month's notice, but not resident managers. He could not give an instance where three months' notice had been given. Before he came to Derby he gave his former employer a month's notice.

William George Hutchinson, chemical manufacturer, of Burton-on-Trent, said it was the custom in that trade to receive three months' notice.

For the defence, Mr. Parfitt submitted that from plaintiff's own showing it appeared that he was only entitled to one month's notice. For his own safety, and through the energy of the Pharmaceutical Society, defendant was obliged to give plaintiff notice.

Mr. D. W. Bardill, the defendant, gave evidence as to giving plaintiff notice, and said the custom was to give a month's notice. Charles Weston, engaged by Mr. Bardill, said he had been in the business some thirteen years, and a month's notice was generally given by and to an assistant. Charles Daniel Hart, Henry Monkhouse, Edward Marchom, and Thomas Edward Butler, chemists, all deposed that it was customary to give and receive a month's notice.

Mr. Toller addressed the jury for the plaintiff, and argued that according to the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, there was really no custom as to notice, and he thought they would reasonably conclude that plaintiff was



entitled to at least three months' notice as a resident manager.

His Honour having summed up, the jury found that the plaintiff was only entitled to one month's notice, and to the sum paid into Court. Judgment was given accordingly.

#### POINTS OF LAW UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

On June 16, in the Queen's Bench Division, Justices Grant-ham and Charles heard an appeal in a milk case (*Rolfe v. Thompson*) which came to them from a Metropolitan Police-court. The Islington inspector had taken samples of milk from cans which arrived by train at King's Cross. The samples were taken in the presence of a foreman-porter, and under powers granted by the Sale of Food, &c. (Amendment) Act, 1879, which authorises inspectors to take samples this way. There was, of course, no vendor, and therefore the inspector simply divided the milk taken into two portions as provided by the 1875 Act when the vendor refuses to have a sample from the article purchased. One of these portions was sent to the public analyst and the other portion retained by the inspector. For the defence it was contended that "the sample" taken was not sent to the analyst, and the magistrate held this to be a valid objection and dismissed the summons. Their lordships now reversed this decision, and sent the case back to the magistrate to be inquired into.

Another appeal case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, came before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., sitting as Chairman of the County of London Sessions at Newington on June 16. William James, a grocer, had been convicted by a metropolitan magistrate under the Act for having sold a mixture of coffee and chicory, not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser. The sentence passed by the magistrate was a fine of 3*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs. It was not suggested that there was any dishonesty on his part or on that of his servants. The purchaser asked for a quarter of a pound of coffee. The assistant asked, "Do you mean shilling?" and he said "Yes," and was given a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. packet, for which he was charged 3*d.*, and which bore a label with the words, "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." He admitted that he saw the label before he paid the money. The packet, when analysed, was found to contain 40 per cent. of coffee, and 60 per cent. of chicory. It was explained, however, that the mixture of which it formed part was one of half coffee and half chicory, but that it was impossible to mix the substances so completely that some packets would not contain more than 50 per cent. of coffee, and some more than 50 per cent. of chicory. It was argued that this was no defence. Section 8 of the Act provides that no person shall be guilty of an offence in selling an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, if a label is upon it stating it is mixed, unless the matter or ingredient has been added with an intention "frankly and honestly to increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality." A number of commercial gentlemen were called for the appellant, who said that this mixture was one ordinarily sold in the trade, that the price charged was the fair and usual price, and that there was a large demand for mixtures with a still larger proportion of chicory in them. The judge, however, dismissed the appeal with costs. He said when the purchaser accepted the mixture, although he knew it was a mixture, he did not know there was so large a proportion of chicory in it, namely, 60 per cent. It had been proved that if the article had been a mixture of equal parts of coffee and chicory, the profit to the appellant would be 2*d.* in 1*s.*, and that when pure coffee is sold by the pound, the profit is only 2*d.* in 1*s.* 6*d.* It was, therefore, distinctly to the prejudice of the buyer that he should purchase this mixture instead of buying an equal quantity of each. If the appellant, therefore, sells a mixture, as he lawfully may, it is incumbent on him to take extra care, that that mixture is in due proportion, and that there is not that excess of the cheaper ingredient which, having regard to the price, would operate prejudicially to the buyer. He did not consider there had been intentional fraud, but he thought the mixture was of such inferior quality that the appellant was not entitled to the benefit of section 8.

#### ANOTHER FRAUD ON MESSRS. BEECHAM.

At the Northampton Police Court, on Tuesday, June 21, Francis William Phillips, alias H. Coles (23), of no fixed residence, and described as a chemist's assistant, was charged with applying a false trade description to pills to Annie Stevenson, Maria Drane, Mary Dickens, and others. He was also charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Annie Stevenson, the wife of Stephen Stevenson, from Mary Dickens, and from Maria Drane, the wife of James Drane. Mr. Melkin (Liverpool) appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was undefended. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner journeyed about the country pretending to be a commercial traveller sent out by Messrs. Beecham, the pill-makers of St. Helen's, Lancashire, for the purpose of increasing their trade amongst the smaller shopkeepers. He produced boxes of pills which were made to appear like the genuine Beecham's pill-boxes. As a matter of fact they were the proper boxes from which the pills had been taken, and of course the stamps broken. Other pills had been put in, a fresh label had been pasted round the destroyed stamps, and the boxes looked very much like untampered boxes of Beecham's pills. Shopkeepers purchased the genuine boxes of pills from Messrs. Beecham's agents at 2*s.* 2*d.* the 2*s.* 9*d.* box, and the prisoner offered his boxes at 2*s.* or 1*s.* 9*d.* The shopkeepers, thinking they were getting Beecham's pills a little cheaper, purchased off the prisoner, parting with sums varying from 26*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* The pills were bought by the prisoner at Birmingham, and cost him 2½*d.* for each boxful. Annie Stevenson, Mary Dickens, Maria Drane, and several others all gave evidence of purchasing pills from the prisoner under the belief that they were buying the genuine Beecham's. Frederick Clamps, assistant to Mr. Frederick Gibson, chemist, 91 Gooch Street, Birmingham, said that the pills sold by the prisoner were supplied, in other boxes, by Mr. Gibson, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* for four dozen boxes. The prisoner said it took nearly two boxes of Gibson's pills to fill one of Beecham's boxes, so that made the cost nearly 5*d.* per box. John Coyle, Villiers Street, Birmingham, father-in-law of the prisoner, said he got the pills from Gibson's, and sent them by train to "H. Coles, Castle Station, Northampton. To be called for." The prisoner, when apprehended, said he was very sorry; he had only been doing it six weeks. At his lodgings at Hanley witness found 52 empty Beecham's pill-boxes. He pleaded guilty, and was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

#### THE PROSECUTIONS AGAINST CORK CHEMISTS.—THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND DEFEATED ON A TECHNICAL POINT.

At the Cork Quarter Sessions on Saturday his Honour the Recorder of Cork took up the hearing of the appeals of Mr. James Selkirk, pharmaceutical chemist, Pembroke Street, Cork, against the decision of the magistrates sitting at the Police Office on April 9 in fining him the sum of 5*l.* for "that he did sell and keep open a shop for retailing and compounding a medical prescription of one Travers o'Rourke." The appellant was certificated and licensed to practise as a pharmacist under the British Act, but not under the Irish Act of 1875.

Mr. George Lawrence, B.L. (instructed by Mr. H. A. Wynne), appeared for the appellant, and the Pharmaceutical Society was represented by Mr. A. H. Julian, solicitor.

Mr. Lawrence said the present prosecution was a very technical one indeed, and he required Mr. Julian to show that he was in a position to proceed with it. He required proof that Mr. Julian was authorised to proceed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland under their common seal. This was an incorporated Society, and they could not sue otherwise than by their solicitor, who must act under their common seal.

Mr. Julian: This point takes me by surprise. Every day we see solicitors prosecuting for Corporations. The point was not raised below.

Mr. Lawrence said it was not, because it was only at the examination below they ascertained that the prosecution originated with people in Cork.

Mr. Julian: That is not so. I submit that for this one prosecution my appointment need not be under seal.



His Honour: It would be necessary certainly if you were suing the Corporation for your costs.

Mr. Lawrence said that however loose the practice might be that Mr. Julian referred to, the law upon the subject was as old as Coke upon Lyttelton. A corporation could only sue by a solicitor, and that solicitor could only act under seal. That had been the law since the reign of James I.

Mr. Julian said it was not the practice.

His Honour: I do not care about the practice; it is the law.

Mr. Lawrence: This Society has no existence except what it gets from Act of Parliament.

Mr. Julian said that Mr. Lawrence appeared below, and recognised his (Mr. Julian's) position. Mr. Lawrence had appealed against that decision, and so far acquiesced in the irregularity of the proceedings.

Mr. Lawrence: If I acquiesced in it, I would not have appealed.

His Honour said this was a new case altogether.

Mr. Julian said that, although he was not prepared to give his Honour an authority on the point, he was ready to go elsewhere with it.

Mr. Lawrence: You can do so, and, as a matter of course, I will follow you. There is nothing under seal authorising this prosecution to be brought or appointing Mr. Julian.

Mr. Julian said he was instructed by the chief officer of the Society.

His Honour: It is the Corporation are suing.

Mr. Julian said it would be impossible for public companies to carry out trivial prosecutions if it were necessary to have a solicitor appointed under seal. He would ask his Honour to give him a case.

Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Julian does not want a case at all. If you are wrong, he can apply for a *mandamus*.

His Honour: The Act says that a "corporation in the aggregate cannot sue otherwise than by a solicitor, who should be appointed under their seal." I must reverse the decision of the Court below.

#### *Hearing of the remaining cases.*

At the police-court on Monday before Mr. R. Harvey, R.M., the remaining cases preferred against Mr. James Selkirk and Mr. Wm. Selkirk his brother were mentioned in Mr. Julian's absence.

Mr. Lawrence said that appeals in these cases were disposed of on Saturday by the Recorder, and the decision of the magistrates reversed on the ground that there was no authority under seal to enter a prosecution.

There were a number of cases waiting disposal, and he asked to have a similar order entered in these cases. He understood the cases were adjourned till that day.

Sir George Penrose: If I don't mistake, I called attention to that fact at the time.

Mr. Lawrence: Of course the same point arises in all the cases, and consequently I presume Mr. Julian does not attend.

Sir George Penrose: I am very glad, indeed, that the decision is reversed.

Mr. Lawrence said he did not make any reference to the decision of the magistrates.

Sir George Penrose said Mr. Gardiner and he felt very strongly on the cases when they came before them.

Mr. Humphries (Petty Sessions Clerk) said that Mr. Julian had been inquiring about the cases that morning, and he did not appear to know for a certainty as to the day they were adjourned to. He said he was about to apply for a further adjournment; could you see your way to accomplish it?

Mr. Lawrence said he could not accede to that at all. The point was a fatal one, and it would arise in all the cases.

Mr. Julian was then sent for, and attended after a few minutes.

Mr. Julian said that on the conviction on one summons the bench adjourned the other cases on the application of the defendant. The counsel for the defendant stated that he intended to appeal to see what view the Recorder would take of the law. There was no case whatever gone into before the Recorder. The other cases were allowed to stand. Three adjournments were granted the defendant. Before the Recorder a technical point was raised to the effect that there were no complainants at all, therefore there was no appeal. These cases were allowed to stand until the Recorder

would have expressed his opinion on the law, but the Recorder had not had an opportunity of doing so, and now he (Mr. Julian) applied for an adjournment for a fortnight. It was the first adjournment he had applied for. These cases had stood for a considerable time, and could not be affected by a further adjournment. He was not ready to go on with the case owing to the technical point that was raised—the point that the society did not appoint him under seal, and therefore he was not entitled to prosecute. Nothing could be gained by striking these cases out.

Mr. Lawrence said he had to oppose the application. He thought by adjourning the cases no advantage would be gained by the complainant, while it would mean serious embarrassment to the defendant. The point raised was that there was no personal appearance, and that Mr. Julian had no right to interfere in the cases. There was no authority given under common seal to institute these prosecutions. That was a fatal point, and it of course affected every one of the summonses. These summonses were issued without the authority to prosecute intended by law, consequently there was no prosecutor before them at all. He (Mr. Lawrence) did not raise the point before because he was sure the corporation had given proper authority. It was in consequence of something that transpired in the course of the cases that his suspicions were aroused. The Recorder reversed the decision of the magistrates, holding there could be no conviction. The adjournments that took place were limited to a certain number of days after the holding of the Quarter Sessions. In the first instance they were allowed to stand over in order that the decision of the Recorder should be given, but in consequence of the pressure of business at the sessions they were unable to reach the cases; a further adjournment took place till June 20, the cases being allowed to stand for a limited number of days in order that no time should elapse after the decision of the Recorder.

Mr. Julian said he was in communication with the society in Dublin who had taken an authority on the question of the decision arrived at on Saturday, and of which the Bench had no official notice. He would respectfully submit that the defendants having got three adjournments—

Mr. Lawrence: I did not get them at all.

Mr. Julian said it was Mr. Lawrence who applied for the adjournments. The adjournments were granted notwithstanding his opposition, and he would submit that in a case of the kind where one side gets an indulgence, that indulgence was generally extended to the other side. He believed if he got that adjournment he would be able to show the bench at the termination of it that he was in a position to prosecute these matters, and his friend on the other side could not expect them to allow those proceedings to drop.

Mr. Lawrence: I expect nothing at all. This is an application to apply for authority.

Mr. Julian: You don't know what it is for.

Mr. Lawrence: I don't, and it is nothing to me; I ask to have the cases disposed of.

Mr. Humphries (clerk): You agree as to the ruling of the Recorder.

Mr. Julian: He refused to hear me, as Mr. Lawrence raised the question that I was not appointed by deed; consequently there was nothing before the Recorder.

Mr. Lawrence said he was not relying on the decision of the Recorder. Mr. Julian was not entitled to go on with the cases.

Mr. Julian said the other side had recognised his right to prosecute up to the date the appeal was heard, as they served him with the notice of appeal.

Sir George Penrose: Up to that time they admitted the fact.

Mr. Lawrence: I want to be perfectly plain. We meet a technical prosecution with a technical point.

The magistrates then retired, and after a few minutes' consultation,

Sir George Penrose said they had given Mr. Julian's application every consideration, but he should remember that the cases were adjourned definitely to that day. The defendant was there and ready to meet the case, but the complainant was not ready to go on. They, therefore, felt they should dismiss the case without prejudice.

Mr. Julian: Very well.

Mr. Lawrence: That applies to William Selkirk also?

Sir George Penrose: All the remaining cases.



## BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

*Re* WEST AND BRAY, 237 Blackfriars Road, S.E., Chemists and Grocers' Sundrymen.

THESE debtors attended the London Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, for their adjourned public examination. Mr. C. A. Pope, Assistant Receiver, said the trustee under the proceedings on the last occasion asked for an adjournment, on the ground that a private sitting for the examination of other parties interested in the business ought to be held. No application had been made on that behalf, and the Official Receiver would not oppose the conclusion of the examination.

No further questions were put to Mr. West, and, in reply to Mr. Pope, Bray said he agreed with the answers given by West on the former occasion. He (witness) lived at Penrose Street, in a house belonging to his father. Previous to the commencement of the partnership trading he had not been in business on his own account, but had been employed by his father to manage a leather goods manufacturer's business. Since the failure he had again entered his father's employment. This was the first time he had been made bankrupt.

The trustee was not in attendance, and the examination was ordered to be concluded.

*Re* GEORGE GOODLIFFE, 17 Rendezvous Street and 97 Dover Road, Folkestone, Kent, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

IN this failure the gross liabilities amount to 4,365*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, of which 4,213*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* are expected to rank. The assets are expected to produce 1,769*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Causes of failure are alleged to be depreciation of profits in consequence of competition, loss of 55*l.* in connection with Folkestone exhibition, and illness of family. Debtor commenced business in February, 1875, with 1,050*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* was borrowed and was still owing. Since then, he had put into the business another 1,000*l.*, also borrowed money, and also still owing. In December, 1886, debtor took a branch business at 97 Dover Road, in co-partnership with Dr. F. Eastes. The capital put into this was 193*l.*, which was equally shared. During the last three years the average takings have been from 1,200*l.* to 1,300*l.* per year, and the net profits about 300*l.* Debtor was aware of his insolvency about two years ago, but continued trading, hoping by improved business and economy he would be eventually able to meet his liabilities.

*Re* A. E. GAMMIDGE, Belgrave Gate, Chemist.

THE examination of this debtor was fixed at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court for Friday last, but the debtor did not appear. Mr. Sprigge said he had represented the debtor, who he believed had now left the country. The Official Receiver said the debtor left his shop immediately after the petition was filed, and returned about a fortnight ago for some clothing. He had not been heard of since. The Registrar granted a warrant, and the examination was adjourned *sine die*.

## Personalities.

BROTHER EDWIN T. PALMER, F.P.G.St., chemist, of Aylesbury, has been installed Worshipful Master of the Buckingham Lodge (No. 591) of Freemasons.

IN consequence of the University requiring the site of the old-established pharmacy, 32 Broad Street, Oxford, for the enlargement of the Indian Institute, Mr. G. T. Prior (local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), who has been the proprietor for 37 years, has removed to 45 Holywell Street, (still adjoining the Institute).

DR. PRARAZ, the inventor of the syringe which bears his name, died in Lyons lately.

## NEW COMPANIES.

J. GRANDISON, BROWN & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the manufacture and sale of soaps, cleansing compounds, candles, oils, food, chemical, medicinal and drysaltary products, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. G. Brown, 81 Virginia Street, Glasgow, manufacturer; J. Templeman, Holmhead Terrace, Cathcart, chemical manufacturer; H. Sinclair, Dixon Avenue, Glasgow, manufacturer; A. Noble, 33 Virginia Street, Glasgow, manufacturer; F. Ashton, Camberwell New Road, S.E., traveller; E. B. Balderson, 5 Melbourne Square, Brixton, S.W., gentleman, and J. W. Horswell, 16 Lucas Road, Kennington Park, S.E., manufacturer. The above named are also the first directors. Registered office, 231 Camberwell New Road, London, S.E.

MONTAGUE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers and vendors of Montague's universal cure for rheumatism, and with a view thereto to acquire a recipe therefor. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. Glen, 3 St. Michael's Gardens, North Kensington, accountant; W. Worne, Park Lodge, Orford, clerk; J. A. Vaurenen, 56 Bulmer Street, Shepherd's Bush, clerk; H. Russell, 13 Soho Square, London, sharebroker; J. W. Dixon, 52 Hammer-smith Road, W., agent; H. Follett, 7 Ashmount Road, Tottenham, gentleman; and W. R. P. Little, 127 Great Portland Street, W., stationer. Registered without special articles. Office: 8 Red Lion Square, Holborn.

NEW HYDROLEINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business lately carried on by the Hydroleine Company (Limited) of hydroleine and soap-powder manufacturers, &c., and all articles sold by grocers, oilmen, chemists, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—S. Firth, 21 Upper Titchborne Street, Leicester, agent; W. H. Sollitt, Leicester, clerk; J. Dawson, Wells Road, Nottingham, traveller; W. Brown, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, innkeeper; A. Petter, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, agent; R. Towle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, clerk; and J. W. Ingham, 76 Henry Street, Northampton, traveller. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors, the first to be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 200*l.*; remuneration, 5*l.* per annum each, and, after payment of a dividend of five per cent., a further sum of 45*l.* each per annum.

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of distillers, extractors, refiners, and manufacturers of and dealers in essences, oils, gums, and other products of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, &c., and dealers in acids, drugs, medicines, herbs, pharmaceutical, &c. materials. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. C. Reid, 1 & 5 Austin Friars, E.C., stockbroker; E. Robson, 1 & 5 Austin Friars, stockbroker; R. Strangman Griffin, 67 South Hill Park, Hampstead, gentleman; D. Fletcher, Rookwood Road, Stamford Hill, gentleman; R. Macmillan, 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C., secretary; O. P. Macfarlane, 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C., accountant; and J. Pollock, 91 Chesnut Avenue, Forest Gate, gentleman. Registered without articles of association. Office: Rochester Buildings, 138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

UNIVERSAL WHITE-LEAD SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital, 45,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the undertaking of the Electric White-lead Works, now carrying on business at Deptford and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in colours, pigments, and varnishes of all kinds, and mixed paints, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. Billett, 5 Copthall Buildings, E.C.; E. V. Gardner, Florence Road, S.E.; G. Jennings, 28 Gracechurch Street, E.C.; B. F. Babcock, 17 Water Street, Liverpool; B. Radcliffe, 8 Chapel Street, Liverpool; H. A. Maudeville, Aunten Castle, Cloumel, lient. R.N.; and W. B. Foulger, 6 Lime Street, E.C. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors, and the first are to be appointed by the above-named subscribers. Qualification 500*l.* for other than the first directors; remuneration to be determined in general meeting. Registered office: 28 Gracechurch Street, London.



## THE WARWICK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

ONE annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society is very much like another, at any rate so far as the show of implements and accessories is concerned. And so our representative, when he took his ticket to the pleasant Midland town, conjured up to his mind a view of the many preceding shows he had seen, and long before he reached Milverton Station fancied he knew exactly what this one would look like. And in that expectation he was not disappointed.

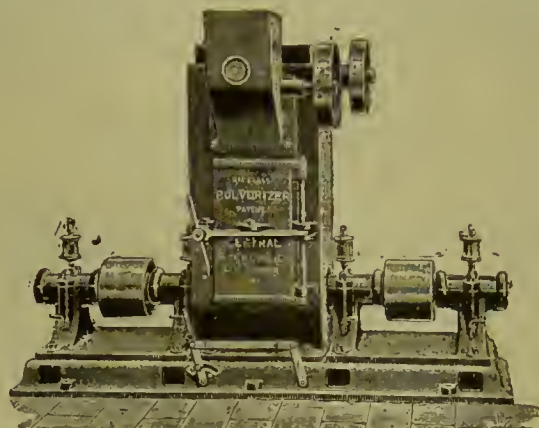
An agricultural show without an exhibit of Spratt's dog and poultry foods and remedies would be an event indeed, and we therefore greeted the stall of the big Bermondsey firm as an old and expected acquaintance. The firm have not brought out anything new for this occasion, but a variety of biscuits in all shapes, and colonas, varied with a good display of tonic powders for poultry, purging pills for dogs and the like, make up a handsome and imposing display. The kennel medicine-chest, a small and compact collection of instruments and remedies for the use of canine sufferers, is said to be very popular with dog-keepers. It only costs 25s.

The name of Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), of Thorncliffe, has for years been a household word in the engineering industry, but it is only quite recently that the firm have struck out into disinfectants and sheep-dips. These preparations, to which they have given the name of "Thorncliffe," occupy a not inconsiderable corner in the "medicines" section of the show. Our investigator fell in with the firm's chemist, who has charge of this department (he has been for a number of years with Mr. Allen, of Sheffield), and had an interesting chat with him on the origin of the firm's new venture.

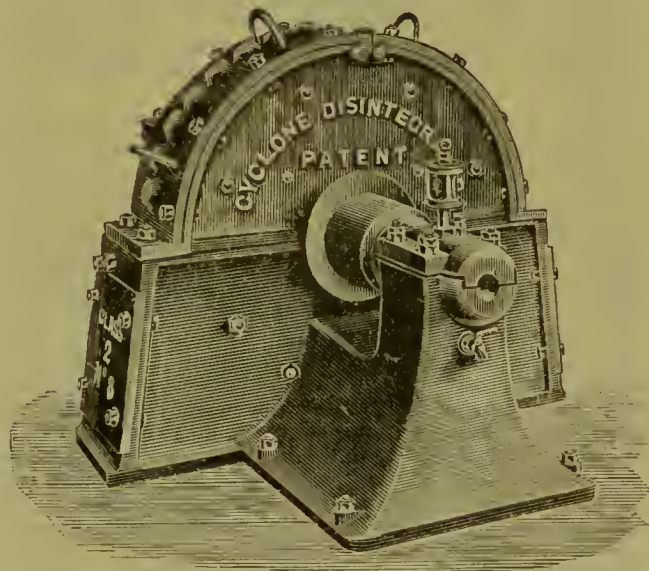
"Some two years ago," said the chemist, "our people put up a plant for the purpose of endeavouring to effect economies in the burning of coke. Until then they had prepared coke by burning coal in the ordinary way in a furnace heated from below, with the result that one half by weight of the coal was simply wasted in the air. Then we tried a way to burn the coal from above downwards, with the result that we obtained from 70 to 75 per cent. of the coke from our coal, with various valuable residual products. The gas which is given off we use for heating purposes, and we also obtain about 20 gallons of liquor per ton of coals, from which the body of the disinfectant and the sheep-dip here shown is prepared. Besides, we obtain a fair quantity of sulphate of ammonia. Our disinfectant, we claim, possesses antiseptic powers of a much higher order than carbolic acid, while we also guarantee its absolute non-poisonous character. The active constituent of the disinfectant is insoluble in water, but the disinfectant itself is perfectly mixable with water, and I have seen sheep to whose coats, many weeks after they were dipped, the active parts of the dip were still found adhering in almost undiminished extent." The "Thorncliffe" disinfectants have now been upon the market for nearly two years, and we are told that they are rapidly replacing some of the older dips in the home market as well as in the Colonies.

Our traveller went from this stand to the grinding, disintegrating, and pulverising exhibits, and the noise made by the various competitors in this section in their anxiety to demonstrate the advantages of their respective appliances, sometimes rendered conversation difficult to follow. The first stall visited was that occupied by the Central Cyclone Company (Limited), of 9-11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. The "Cyclone" pulveriser was an old acquaintance in a perfected shape. A few years ago, our representative assisted, by invitation of the company, at a practical demonstration of the working of the machine in a factory somewhere off Honndsdlteb, and on that occasion the "Cyclone" was pretty fully described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Now we had an opportunity of inspecting the improved article. The main feature of the "Cyclone" pulveriser consists of two grinding fans revolving at the bottom of the machine in opposite directions. A small space is left between the two fans, and into this space the lumps of material that have been passed into the machine from the hopper are forced by the action of the fans. Thus brought

into violent contact the substances reduce each other to powder, and this powder again is thrown into the depository chamber by the air-draught created by the fans. One of the special advantages claimed for the machine is the cleanliness with which it performs its functions, the whole apparatus being self-contained and so constructed that there is no possibility of any dust being blown about the workshop.



Several of these machines, we were informed, are now occupied in grinding wood refuse, phosphates, cereals, &c. The machine which we saw working at the show was a small one, requiring a force of 5 h.p. to work it, and grinding from 4 to 8 cwt. of material per hour. The largest size, however, which requires from 12 to 15 h.p., turns out from 18 to 30 cwt. per hour. Close by the pulveriser stands the "Cyclone" disintegrator, to which our attention was drawn



as a particularly suitable triturating machine for chemists' use. The machine, unfortunately, was not shown in motion, and we had, therefore, no opportunity of forming an opinion of the manner in which it performs its work. We were told, however, that one of the principal advantages of the machine is the construction of the beaters, all of which are fitted with interchangeable and reversible arms which cannot, under any circumstances, if properly used, become detached from the boss by accident.

Mr. James Harrison Carter, of 82 Mark Lane, London, is a regular exhibitor at shows of this kind, and, as he always shows his machinery in active operation, it is not surprising that his stand should generally be surrounded by an admiring crowd. So it was on this occasion. The chief feature of Mr. Carter's show was Christy and Carter's magnetic separator—a machine having for its object the feeding of bone-mills and other grinding-machines, while simultaneously removing, by automatic action, any pieces of old iron which are generally found mixed in bones for grinding, and, should they accidentally get into the grinder, are pretty sure to cause considerable damage. The bones fall



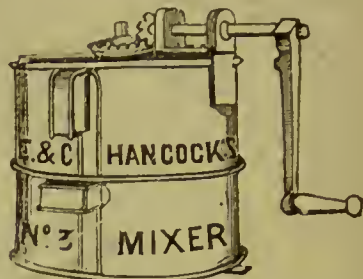
from the receiver on a revolving drum, which is provided with iron cross-bars, the upper ones of which are rendered magnetic by being connected with a dynamo. The bones, of course, shoot a long this drum into the grinder as they come from the feeder, but any stray pieces of iron are caught upon one of the magnets and held until they reach a position nearest the ground. There the magnetism of the bar is cut off, and the iron drops. It was very interesting to watch the machine performing its work with the utmost regularity, and, though we watched its working for several minutes, we failed to notice a single piece of iron that was not immediately caught and separated from the bones. Mr. Carter also showed several of his well-known disintegrators—from the small 167. machine, specially suited for chemists' use, to the powerful 1402 machine for large factories.

A neat stand is that of Mr. William Gardner, of Southgate Street, Gloucester, where we found the son of the head of the business in charge. That gentleman called our attention to a new catalogue which the firm has just published, and in which the "rapid" sifting and mixing machines are described and figured in great detail. The machine is specially constructed for the purpose of breaking up lumps in materials which have a tendency to form hard pieces—such as, for instance, tartaric acid. Such lumps, after passing through a feeder on their way to a sieve, come in contact with a brush and a top sieve, the combined action of which is so powerful that no moderately hard material can withstand it. Should the grinding material accidentally contain such matters as stones or wood, the presence of these does not bring the machine to a standstill, or damage it, but they are automatically removed through a spout at the back of the machine. After being powdered the materials fall into a blending chamber, where they are thoroughly mixed by the action of two revolving heaters. From twenty to thirty turns of the agitator suffice to blend the materials perfectly. There are at present over 150 of these machines at work, many of them in the works of manufacturing chemists. Mr. Gardner is a thorough believer in exhibitions. Last year his machines were shown at no less than eight of them.

From Mr. Gardner's exhibit we passed on to the stand of the Hardy Patent Pick Co. (Limited), of Sheffield, the manufacturers of the "Devil" disintegrator and mixer. About a dozen smart brown-painted "devils" were arranged here. They were of all sizes, but all equally prepared to powder anything, from gentian-root or cinchona-bark down to wet clay or dry bones, that might be put into their hoppers. The grinding operation is effected by two toothed rings, of which one is a fixed one, while the other revolves against it. The teeth are placed upon the rings in concentric circles, spaces being left between; the outside teeth are the smallest and closest together; as they approach the centre of the rings they become larger, and are wider apart, and the rings are so placed that the teeth of the revolving one fit into the circles of the other. The revolving disc goes round at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 revolutions per minute, and the gentleman in charge of the exhibit declared, "We have not yet come across any material that can withstand the force of the machine." At this stand also there is a patent magnetic separator at work; it effects the same object as the machine shown by Mr. Harrison Carter, and works upon the same principle; but there is an important difference in the construction, for, while the magnetised bars in Mr. Carter's separator are placed upon the outside of the revolving wheel, these bars in the Hardy machine are placed inside the cylinder. The Hardy people claim that this fact gives their separator an enormous advantage over all others, inasmuch as there is no possibility that a piece of iron may be knocked off the magnet by a big bone tumbling after it, and so pass into the grinder after all. There are eight iron bars inside the cylinder, six of which are magnetised, and as the wheel revolves from eight to ten times before the iron finally passes out of it at the large end, every single piece, even if it should get detached, would have to run the grip of from sixty-four to eighty magnets before it could escape the wrong way. The magnets are powerful enough to hold a piece of iron weighing 12 or 15 lbs.

When our representative entered the canvas erection, below which Messrs. F. & C. Hancock, of Dudley, had established themselves, he found the gentleman in charge expounding the advantages of his new patent potato-washer

and peeler to a select circle of listeners (several of whom subsequently became purchasers), and holding forth at intervals upon the merits of various prominent statesmen. But Mr. Hancock, if a keen politician, never allows himself to lose sight of the central fact that the principal object of his creation and existence upon this planet is the manufacture and sale of patent potato-peelers, and the rapidity with which he disposed of his stock astonished our representative, who, until then, had thought the show rather a slow one. When he had hooked his last customer, Mr. Hancock turned upon our



man with a triumphant smile, and proceeded, for his benefit, to lay bare the mysteries of a patent powder-mixer, for chemists' use. You may have this machine in almost any size you like, for hand or steam-power, and from 25s. to 87. The "Hancock mixer," said the manufacturer (and he was very positive upon this point), is superior as a colour-mixer to any other known. You may grind in it any number of various colours you like, and, when the process is completed, there will be a perfectly homogeneous powder, and never a streak in the paint. A revolving disc does the mixing, and, no matter how coagulated your material may be, it is ground to an impalpable powder in the act of mixing. The crank-handle machine shown here is the favourite size for chemists' use, and will grind any quantity of material up to 30 lbs. at a time. The machine, we noticed, can be taken to pieces with the greatest ease, washed, and reconstructed. This is a great advantage in cases where the flavour of one drug, such as nutmegs, for instance, might easily be imparted to the next article placed in the machine.

Tangyes (Limited), of Cornwall Works, Birmingham, have twenty-one different kinds of implements on show, of which no less than nine are now shown at the Royal Society's show for the first time. These new implements include Pinkney's patent gas-engines on Otto's principle, both horizontal and vertical. The vertical engine of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p. nominal and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -h.p. actual is capable of raising a weight of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. 60 feet high at a speed-rate of 80 feet per minute. The other new machines include various descriptions of Pinkney's patent combined gas-engine and pump, a gas-engine and dynamo and specimens of Tangyes' "facile" pulley blocks. There is also a new type of hydraulic jack of a lifting power of ten tons, and costing 77. 10s. only.

Passing by the stand of Lawes' Chemical Manure Co., with its announcement that the sale of the company's productions now reaches 50,000 tons a year, we stop a moment by Austin's Sanitary Cylinder Co. (Limited), of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The "sanitary cylinder" is a porous tube, closed at the ends and provided with a hook by which it may be suspended in a cistern, bath, or water-cart. It is filled with permanganate of potash. The cylinders may be had in all sizes from 67. up to 18s, and are stated to last nearly a year. They cannot be refilled, of course.

Passing from the machinery to the cattle-medicine quarter, we found Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company, of 43 Cannon Street, making a big show. They showed us their soaps, their fluid, and their antiseptic toilet-paper, all of which have already been described in this journal, and then our man was conducted to a huge vermilion-painted sheep-dipping machine, which occupied the principal portion of the stand. Over that machine Jeyes' representative poured out his soul with the eloquence born of conviction. Here are a few points of the discourse:—The company started the manufacture of machines as well as of sheep-dip principally because this machine could not be used for any except a non-poisonous dip on account of its size. (The one shown was 3 feet 4 inches deep, and just as wide; in length it was some 14 feet.) The machine is one that should commend itself for sale to chemists in sheep-raising districts—in fact, one had been sold at that exhibition to a member of the pharmaceutical craft. The machine is intended for use on large estates chiefly, and is big enough to accommodate eight sheep at a time, two of them being dipped while the others are standing draining on the way



out, all the fluid which has drained off their bodies passing back into the bath. All parts of the machine can be packed into the bath, along with four 5 gallon drums of dip. The largest size machine costs 26*l*. In pleasant contrast with the vermilion-coloured machine and the white boards of the stand is a huge trophy of pea-green drums of sheep-dip of all sizes. Add to this that the Company boast of one of the most eloquent representatives, of the biggest flagstaff, of the longest flag (of a bright red), and of one of the pleasantest young lady attendants on the grounds, and it will cause no surprise that our representative was told that the firm had every reason to be satisfied with their success.

Messrs. Day & Sons, of Crewe, are presenting their visitors with some very beautiful little pamphlets giving particulars of their preparations, as well as with an "annual" full of interesting facts for farmers and live-stock owners. "Day's Oil of the Night," the embrocation for human use brought out by the firm about a year ago, is selling very well, we were told. It is not shown at the Warwick Exhibition, however, the medicines there exhibited being exclusively intended for animal use, such as "black drinks," "red drinks," "huskolein," and so forth. Then there is the "demon" drenching-bottle, and a variety of veterinary medicine-chests ranging in price from 2*l*. 4*s*. to 10*l*. 10*s*. The drenching-bottle is flat on one side, and has a body tapering towards the bottom. The operator is thereby enabled to keep a firm grip of the bottle while the medicine flows from it without necessitating any change from the horizontal position. Rules for administering medicine to cattle are stamped upon the metal.

Messrs. Mousley & Sons, of Redditch, are also exhibiting a very complete collection of horse and cattle medicines.

Quibell Bros., Newark, had a good exhibit. The Messrs. Quibell publish a very complete handbook on sheep-breeding, illustrated with representations of the most prominent English and foreign breeds, as well as with microscope-slides of the "scab." This firm manufacture a poisonous powder dip as well as a non-poisonous liquid preparation, and the appearance of their stand is rendered very attractive by the exhibition of three beautiful soft Lincoln fleeces with wool from 20 to 24 inches long. From Messrs. Quibell's representative we heard that there are actually more sheep in the United Kingdom now than there were three years ago, and that the number is increasing every year, sheep-breeding being one of the most profitable occupations in which it is possible for a British farmer to engage at the present time. And that the sale of Quibell's dip has kept pace with the increase in sheep-breeding appears evident from the number of testimonials which the firm can show from all parts of England.

Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt, of 22 Dorset Street, London, W., are well represented, as they always are at such exhibitions. They have introduced no novelties in their exhibit, however. Indeed, with the exception of one or two instances, to which we have called attention, there is nothing shown at Warwick which has not previously been seen elsewhere; and even in the arrangement of the stalls and trophies there is displayed a sad lack of inventive power. The "Eclipse" drenching-bottle, to be seen at Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt's stand, is provided with a detachable funnel for filling, which, when the bottle is not in use, may be fixed into a space at the bottom of the bottle. The "grip" of the bottle is somewhat peculiar in construction, consisting of three well-marked indentations in the body, into which the fingers may be firmly placed. Perhaps the fact that Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt have carried on business for sixty years already may enable them to look with complacency upon the efforts of younger competitors to be always striking out in new directions.

Close by Day, Son & Hewitt's stand Messrs. Morris, Little & Son, of Doncaster and New York, make a big show with their non-poisonous fluid dips, of which they assured us one shilling's worth is enough to dip twenty-five sheep. This firm, who only do a wholesale business, claim to be among the pioneers of the sheep-dip industry, and they refer to several of their competitors in rather uncomplimentary terms as little better than imitators of the ideas which they were the first to put into practice. Their drums, as they are particularly anxious to point out, bear an orange label and a capsule over the mouthpiece.

Having paid these visits and a few more casual calls in the sheep-dip region, our representative retired from the show. He hears away with him from the exhibition the firm con-

viction that there at least two dozen absolutely biggest and oldest firms of sheep-dip makers in this happy country, and he still marvels at the singular coincidence that, at a time when dips, poisonings and other, were quite unknown, and the wretched sheep bleated defencelessly at the attacks of the scabrous parasite, no fewer than twenty-four first inventors, unknown to each other, simultaneously conceived the idea of starting dip-manufacturing in various parts of England. But such singular coincidences do happen in trade apparently.

### DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1857. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Jubb, Frank, Hopwood Lane, Halifax, physician and surgeon. Trustee: Isaac H. Skinner, 9 Fountain Street, Halifax (Accountant). Dated June 14; filed June 16. Unsecured liabilities, 335*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.; estimated net assets, 100*l*. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Hemsley, H. S., Leeds .. .. .	12	10	6
Huntriss, Edward, Halifax .. .. .	160	18	10
London and Yorkshire Bank (Lim.), Halifax ..	33	0	0
Ranschke, R., Leeds .. .. .	37	17	3

#### Preferential debt.

Huntriss, Edward, Halifax, (rent) .. .. .	12	5	0
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### AT THE COUNTER.

"A BOTTLE of Soda and Saffron" (syphon, of course).

"WOULD spirits of camphor or camphorata spirit be the best thing to rub in the face for toothache? Missus said I was to ask."

CHEMIST (to young lady with prescription): "Excuse me, but I see the doctor has spelled your father's name Smith—should be *Snyth*, shouldn't it?" Y. L.: "Oh, yes! but the doctor's *hurt his hand*, so it's excusable."

"AMONGST the varied counter experiences related from time to time in your journal," writes "Yorks," "I have not come across the like of an eminently-respectable customer who was bitten a few days ago by a dog, and came to my shop to have the wound 'catechised'!"

FROM NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—"Sulfris ink," "Nurmolehum," "Brass pace," "Ilertar 2 penny" ("What's it for?" "To put on a ferret's foot"), and the following prescription:—

2ds of Valsomg peet
2 „ Liquid of Potash
2 „ Sweet Nightor
Mixid.

"HE SPELLED IT WITH A WE."—Small, though intelligent, Boy: "If you please I want 2 oz. of grease for the horse's legs." "What grease were you to ask for, my boy?" "I don't know; they told me to ask for 2 oz. of grease." Many kinds of ointment were suggested, but to no purpose. "Was no name given to the grease you were to take?" "Yes, but I have forgotten it; but I know it began with a V." Verdigris was supplied, and doubtless correctly, as the order was repeated the following day.



## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

## THE SALE OF POISONS.

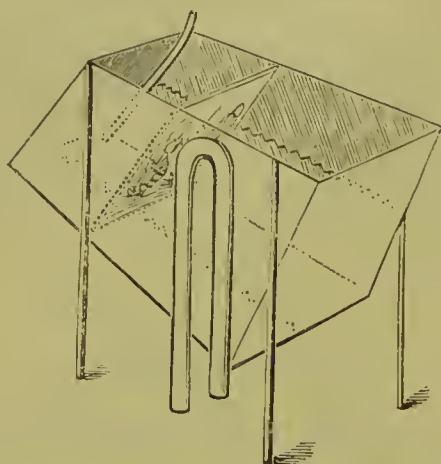
THERE has been quite an extensive correspondence in *Photography* by which it has been made quite clear that the sale of scheduled poisons by others than registered chemists is illegal, and renders the sellers liable to fine.

## A NEW CATALOGUE.

THE Blackfriars Photographic and Sensitising Company, 1 Surrey Row, Blackfriars Road, have just produced a new and very complete catalogue of the photographic goods they manufacture and deal in. The goods quoted seem to include the whole range of photographic requirements, besides the company's specialities. The catalogue covers nearly 300 pages and is excellently illustrated.

## SMITH'S SYPHON PLATE-WASHER.

THE washer, invented by Mr. S. H. Smith, Leamington, of which we give an illustration, has some special features which recommend it. The inlet of water is led by a tube



to the bottom of the tank, where the force is broken. This prevents the film being injured, and also permits any organic or other matter to precipitate and to be ejected every time the large syphon empties the trough, and before it is refilled. The sloping bottom serves to place the plates practically film downwards, allowing the soluble salts to be dissolved and to mix with the water below, instead of travelling through the film as is too often the case. It also prevents the water charged with hypo. falling on to the plates below. The large syphon empties the whole arrangement, leaving practically none of the water that has passed over the plates in the washer. The washers do their work efficiently, and are low in price.

## DEVELOPING IN DAYLIGHT.

MR. NIEVSKY has invented a camera in which he uses ferrotype plates; after exposure they are dropped into a tank into which is injected first the developing and then the fixing solution, and afterwards clean water for washing the plate. These solutions are injected by means of india-rubber vessels charged with them; the tank is filled and a small tap turned; as soon as each solution has severally done its work, the tap is opened, and the solution returns to the india-rubber reservoir. A complete portrait can be turned out in about three minutes. These machines are now in practical work in several parts of London, and the pictures are taken, framed, and sold for 2d. The apparatus may be seen at Mr. Fallowfield's warehouse, he being the sole agent.

## THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.\*

THIS very useful elementary treatise on the scientific principles of photography has been written by Mr. Clement J. Leaper, F.C.S., whose name as an author and teacher has

long been before the public. The book is divided into some thirty-five lectures, which thoroughly exhaust the whole principles of photography. Each lecture is summarised, the salient points being tersely put into short paragraphs which the student can easily commit to memory.

## NEW DEVELOPER FOR ILFORD PLATES.

THE following developer is suitable for all Ilford plates, and it would be well that those chemists who stock the plates should keep this developer made up:—

## Stock Solution.

Pyrogalllic acid .. .. .	1 oz.
Water .. .. .	6 oz.
Nitric acid (add after pyro. dissolved) ..	20 drops.

## Developing Formula.

## No. 1.

Stock solution .. .. .	2 oz.
Water .. .. .	18 oz.

## No. 2.

Carbonate of soda (crystals) .. .. .	2 oz.
Sulphite of soda .. .. .	2 oz.
Bromide of potassium .. .. .	20 gr.
Water to .. .. .	20 oz.

When using take equal quantities of Nos. 1 and 2. In cases of *over-exposure* reduce the quantity of No. 2 solution; in *under-exposure* dilute the mixed developer with its bulk of water, cover the dish, keep it rocking until all possible detail is out. After developing, wash well, and then immerse plates for a few minutes in alum 3 oz. to 20 oz. of water. Then wash well and fix in hypo. 1 lb. to 40 oz. of water. In using Ilford plates the worker is asked never to omit the alum bath and recommended not to add anything either to it or the fixing-bath.

We have used this developer, and find that it works very well, but our next hatch will have the bromide along with the pyro., for why it should go along with the accelerator is more than can be fathomed.

## THE ADAMS SENSITISED PAPER.

WE have received samples of this paper which is made in three tints—white, mauve, and pink. The paper prints well in almost any light, and tones best with the following formula, which is sent out by the makers:—

Borax .. .. .	30 gr.
Carbonate of soda .. .. .	4 "
Saccharin (pellets) .. .. .	2 = 1 grain saccharin
Chloride of gold .. .. .	1-2 gr.
Soft water (rain) .. .. .	10 oz.

This should be made up and kept well stoppered for twenty-four hours before using. A brilliant photograph is obtained.

## CATHCART PLATES.

THIS brand of plates is issued by Messrs. F. W. Vélér & Co., of Cathcart, near Glasgow. They are a cheap plate, are coated with great care, and of medium rapidity, being specially suited for outdoor or landscape photography. We have found them give bright crisp negatives, and to develop freely. The same firm are making a celluloid film in two rapidities—viz., 30 and 60 times—by Warnecke's sensitometer. These films can easily be fitted into any ordinary "double back," and will be found very light.

## A NEW CHLORIDE PRINTING CUT PAPER.

THE Eastman Photographic Materials Company (Limited), 115 Oxford Street, have just put upon the market a new paper which has received much attention at their hands. The difficulty in preparing a good gelatine chloride printing cut paper has been due to defects in the support, or paper which is coated. The Eastman Company have got over those difficulties, and the new paper is likely to become popular. It is sold in cut sheets in 1s. sealed envelopes, the number of sheets ranging from thirty-six to four, according to size.

\* London: Hiffe & Son, 3 St. Bride Street, E.C.





*The following applications for Patents have been registered at the Patent office.*

Bottle washers.—7,610.—April 22, 1892.—R. M. Flint. Machines for the simultaneous washing internally and externally of bottles.

Chemicals.—7,979.—April 27, 1892.—E. Kander and L. Merck. Narceine-sodium-sodium-salicylicum.

Disinfectants.—8,725.—May 9, 1892.—C. F. Hiron. Disinfectant and air purifier.

Disinfectors.—7,716.—April 23, 1892.—W. Bndenberg. Portable disinfecting apparatus.

Embrocation.—8,009.—April 28, 1892.—W. Hulme, J. Hulme, and W. Hulme, Junior.

Essence Extractor.—8,485.—May 5, 1892.—F. Snmm r-field. Extracting juices or essences from meat, fruit, &c.

Feeding bottles.—8,008.—April 28, 1892.—T. Eggington.—8,334.—May 3, 1892.—T. J. R. Clarkson.—8,356.—May 3, 1892.—H. Dittman.—8,840.—May 10, 1892.—R. Orrock.

Filters.—7,986.—April 27, 1892.—W. E. Caddell.—8,439, 8,440.—May 3, 1892.—W. E. Caddell.—8,764.—May 9, 1892.—T. McKiv.—9,057.—May 12, 1892.—J. F. Crease.—9,174.—May 14, 1892.—J. Thornton.

Inhalers.—7,808.—April 26, 1892.—I. J. Sencenbaugh. Combined inhaler and indicator.—9,031.—May 12, 1892.—T. Christy.

Pharmaceutical Specialities.—17,493.—October 14, 1891.—A. Bang. Anti-pyretic and anti-neuralgic chinolin derivative (to be called "Analgen-Dn Vis") and process for the production of the same.

Picric Acid.—18,066.—October 21, 1891.—H. Köhler.

Pills.—3,660.—February 25, 1892.—C. Robinson.

Pill-making machines.—4,012.—March 1, 1892.—J. R. Witzel.

Plasters.—3,996.—March 1, 1892.—W. P. Thompson. Galvanic electric adhesive plasters.

Potassium Tartrate Substitute.—2,697.—February 11, 1892.—A. MacFarlane. Substitute for the acid tartrate of potassium.

Preservative Film.—3,475.—February 23, 1892.—J. E. Fletcher. The carno preservative film.

Pyroigneous Acid.—17,409.—October 13, 1891.—P. McLaren and W. L. Moore.

Remedy for Piles.—21,163.—December 4, 1891.—J. Price. Price's piline tincture and ointment for the cure of piles.

Salicylic Compound.—18,408.—October 26, 1891.—M. Conrad and F. Geromont. Salicylic compounds of methylaniline, ethyl-aniline, p-anisidine, and p-phenetidine.

Styptic.—17,209.—October 9, 1891.—A. E. Wright. Preparation for use as a styptic.

Sulphuric Acid.—5,333.—March 18, 1892.—H. C. Bull.

Sulphur Candles.—18,431.—October 27, 1891.—S. B. Morss and T. F. Bourne.

Superphosphates.—5,411.—March 18, 1892.—F. W. Saatmann.

Syphon Cask.—17,159.—October 8, 1891.—D. A. Ritchie. Syphon cask for aerated or other liquors or beverages under pressure.

Syphons.—17,305.—October 10, 1891.—J. Chapman. Automatic flushing-syphon.—18,255.—October 23, 1891.—R. J. Eke. Improvement connected with syphons to be

adapted to certain bottles containing aerated water.—18,305.—October 24, 1891.—E. Gerant. Apparatus for attaching the tap to seltzogenes or syphons for aerated liquids.—19,218.—November 6, 1891.—F. Foster. Draught-tubes of syphon bottles.—19,287.—November 7, 1891.—E. Gerant. Seltzogenes or syphons for aerated liquids.—19,580.—November 12, 1891.—W. W. Savage.—3,796.—February 26, 1892.—W. P. Thomson.—5,068.—March 15, 1892.—M. Rücker.

Spray-producers.—20,187.—November 20, 1891.—H. Mestern. Spray-producer, with contrivance for cleaning the same.—2,144.—February 4, 1892.—J. Osborne.

Teething-powder.—8,387.—May 3, 1892.—H. Lehfeldt and T. Albert Lehfeldt.

Teething Requisites.—17,257.—October 10, 1891.—Heath Brothers (C. Heath and R. Heath). Teething-pads or rings.—822.—January 15, 1892.—F. Parkinson. Infants' teething-rings and other teething-devices.

Teething-ring.—8,585.—May 6, 1892.—C. Heath and R. Heath.

Tic-douloureux, &c., Remedy.—18,636.—October 29, 1891.—C. W. Peckham.

Toilet-papers.—20,085.—November 19, 1891.—H. A. G. Lewis.

Tooth-brushes.—19,049.—October 21, 1891.—A. Linhart and H. Donath.—19,281.—November 7, 1891.—W. H. Mann.—3,101.—February 17, 1892.—R. Mische.—6,028.—March 29, 1892.—H. Löhrs.—7,938.—April 27, 1892.—W. Addis. Hydraulic.

Toothpowder Bottle.—9,212.—May 14, 1892.—R. Manin.

Vanilline, &c.—17,137.—October 8, 1891.—O. Imray. Vanilloyl and carbonic acid of vanilline by its transformation.—361.—January 7, 1892.—C. D. Abel.

Veterinary Powder.—423.—January 8, 1892.—E. Mansell. Medicinal powder for horses or other animals.

Weed-killer.—333.—January 7, 1892.—C. W. Formby.

#### SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

*Copies of the following may be obtained from the Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., for the prices mentioned, and 1d. extra for postage if required.*

1891.

- 5,999. Greenwood. Chlorine, &c.
- 6,234. Imray. Basic gallate of bismuth.
- 6,248. Evans. Discharging aerated liquids.
- 6,387. Heyes. Concentrating acids, &c.
- 7,026. Willcox. Iodine substitution products.
- 7,207. Rylands. Stoppering bottles, &c.
- 7,437. Fleischer. Alkali aluminates.
- 7,524. Garrard. Syphon bottles.
- 7,939. Levenq & Gariel. Stoppering bottles, &c.
- 8,006. Martin. Caustic soda and potash.
- 8,299. Morris. Infants' feeding-bottles.
- 8,844. Paillard. Salts of peroxide of iron.
- 8,418. Dawkins. Syringes.
- 8,545. Mewhrrn. Crystallising saccharine, &c. solutions.
- 8,546. Mewburn. Treating saccharine solutions.
- 9,332. Comte de Dienheim-Brochocki. Chlorine compounds.
- 9,337. Gelder. Infants' feeding bottles.
- 9,394. Mewsome. Bottling aerated waters.
- 9,491. Williams. Disinfecting powder.
- 9,492. Williams. Disinfecting powder.
- 9,624. Crowther, W. & J. Preserving tannin solution.
- 9,936. Elliott. Inhalers for ether, &c.
- 10,630. Dapric. Potassium carbonate.
- 10,642. Flodin. Feeding-bottle.
- 12,203. Shaw. Aerated-water machines. 6d.
- 12,363. Fletcher. Determining specific gravities of liquids.
- 12,496. Barker. Identifying bottles containing poison 6d.



## DECEIT AND FRAUD.

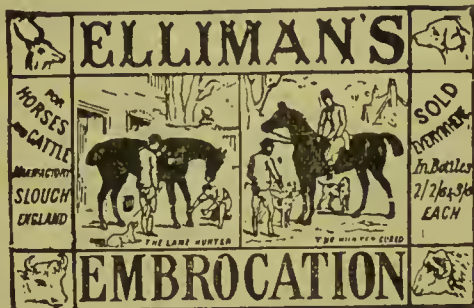
Registered "SANITAS" Trade Mark.

The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, having ascertained that a Chemist has been selling a disinfecting fluid in bottles, wrapped to imitate in colour and effect the 1/- bottles of their Fluid, respectfully request the trade to kindly furnish them, in confidence, with the names and addresses of all persons so offending, or passing off goods made by themselves and supplied when executing orders for "Sanitas" preparations, so that immediate proceedings may be taken against parties guilty of such contemptible dishonesty.

The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, would also like to be favoured with the name and address of any printer who offers to supply such wrappers to the trade.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LIM., Bethnal Green, E.

SHOW CARDS, 24×17 or 17×12,  
Free to any address in the United Kingdom.



See first page, facing inside of front cover, in first issue of this month, for latest particulars.

## YOU CAN'T READ THIS WITHOUT YOUR SPECTACLES!

Day's Oil of the Night  
Is an Embrocative Balm for the People, and a source of profit to the Retailer.  
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. NO CUTTING.

DAY & SONS, CREWE.



## SILICATED CARBON FILTERS



PATENT SELF-AERATING  
MOVEABLE BLOCKS

WORKS, BATTERSEA LONDON. S.W.

# SCHWEPPE'S GOLD MEDAL TABLE WATERS

AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN.

In Bottles and Patent Syphons.

51 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

**MUMFORD'S**  
(FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.)  
**THE BEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.**

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED	18/	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
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ASSISTANTS' GRIEVANCES.

WE have found space lately for the letters of a few assistants who have written to us on their grievances. They want to form a Chemists' Assistants Union—or, rather, they want us to



do it for them. Most of those who write undertake to contribute their mites, and though our experience of collecting money for a common object from chemists has not been very encouraging, we do not think the cost of organising such a Union would have stood in our way if we had thought the object were a really desirable one from the point of view of the trade generally. There are, however, several considerations which cannot be overlooked. First, it may have been noted that the objects of the agitators who have lately written to us are not harmonious. This particular Union was suggested by a chemist in business. He had his own axe to grind, as may be suspected. He wanted assistants to take a self-denying pledge against accepting engagements with the traitors, as he politely calls those firms who sell at what are understood to be cutting prices. Those men who do choose to devote their services to what are vaguely called the store pharmacies, or who, as one advertiser pleasantly puts it, are "in sympathy with the modern system of trading," get, admittedly, certain present advantages. They get, in some of these establishments, more regular and shorter hours, more personal independence, and freedom from Sunday duty. But, as counter-temptations, Mr. Ryder points to the hope of better berths with "the ordinary members of the trade," a better chance of getting into business for themselves, and a prospect of better salaries when the cutters shall have been stamped out, and "the ordinary members of the trade" shall have been able to resume their old profitable prices. Some of our correspondents seem contented with the shadow of benefits to come, but most of the assistants who write to us not unnaturally want their Union, if they could form one, to do something for themselves, as well as for the masters. They would, indeed, like to attempt a little something like coercion in regard to some of those "ordinary members of the trade" whose comfortable homes they seem to find monotonous if they work in them 100 hours a week.

How can we reconcile such contrary requirements as these? In neither case could anything effectual be accomplished unless a very appreciable proportion of assistants could be drafted into the Union, and when it is remembered that the large majority of qualified men are fairly contented with the conditions under which they are working, it is obvious that it is a hopeless task which is suggested to us.

We are very sorry for young men who have to work for a modest salary 100 hours a week amid, perhaps, not too luxurious surroundings. We cannot help advising them to get something better as soon as they can find it, and we shall treat with scant sympathy the wail of the sweaters when they write to us to complain of the lack of cheap slaves.

But we are afraid the majority of these complaining assistants are men who have got into a business for which they are unfitted. It is the fact that qualified chemists and druggists are just now in demand. This must be so. Out of the 14,000 chemists and druggists on the register some 10,000 are in business either separately or as partners. At least 1,000, and probably more, are otherwise provided for, in official situations, abroad, or in retirement. That the balance is nothing like sufficient to go round is clear. It is rather surprising, but we suspect that it is something near the truth, that there are not more than about 2,000 qualified assistants engaged in all the pharmacies of Great Britain. Qualified chemists' assistants at this moment are in a strong position, thanks to the enforcement of legislation which we have so long advocated. They need have nothing much to complain about. That their salaries do not compare favourably per hour with other men who work for wages is simply due to the circumstance that so many of them regard assistantship as simply a stage on the way towards a career. A comparison of the

price paid per hour for different kinds of work, such as one correspondent makes, should be extended to many classes of professional men, including men who have taken university degrees, to become a fair one.

### AMERICAN PHARMACY.

If ever the United States of America resolve to codify the laws which govern the individual States, there will be some good business to do with the pharmacy laws. Most of the States have recognised the fact that the practice of pharmacy should be regulated in some way or other, but there are a few which have no pharmacy law. We have before us an excellent synopsis of the requirements in "The Pharmacal Calendar," compiled by Mr. C. S. Hallberg, which also contains much that is interesting in regard to American pharmacy, to which it may not be unprofitable to refer. It would appear that New York City and Rhode Island have the oldest pharmacy laws, but even these are three years younger than our own Act of 1868. No less than three laws date from last year. Administration is delegated to pharmacy boards, which are appointed by the governor or other State authority, and in at least nineteen out of thirty-nine cases the State pharmaceutical associations have the privilege of recommending who should be members of the boards. These boards are appointed for periods ranging from two to five years; they report either to the State authority or to the pharmaceutical associations, and, after paying expenses from the registration fees, the balances go to the encouragement of pharmaceutical education or good fellowship, as represented by the State association. In most of the States the sale of poisons is closely looked after, and violations of the law are visited with prosecution, which, with few exceptions, must be sanctioned by the State attorney, while the receipts from this source go wholly to pharmaceutical purposes, or are divided between that and the local authorities, few of the latter taking the whole of the fines. In South Carolina the informer gets half of the proceeds. Druggists in Connecticut must deposit their poison-record, when filled, with the town clerk. In Georgia a scarlet wrapper is required for morphia, and if any relative of a morphiomaniac objects, the sale of preparations of opium to such persons is prohibited. Indiana does not allow certain remedies for females to be advertised, and there is a regulation of a similar nature in Maine. In Pennsylvania a poison is defined as a substance which in 60-grain doses or less is destructive to human life, which is a decidedly comprehensive definition; but it is not universally applicable, for country stores in Delaware may sell opium preparations, and in Kentucky calomel is amongst the common active drugs which may be sold by anyone. In Iowa, however, lye must be labelled "poison," and in Massachusetts poison-labels must be red. Florida punishes adulteration with revocation of the certificate, and Erie county, New York, does the same for violation of the pharmacy law. That county also holds that the sign "Drug-store" constitutes a pharmacy. It is necessary in all the States where pharmacy is governed by statute that registration should be preceded by examination, after a period of two to five years has been spent in a pharmacy. The registration-fee in no case exceeds \$10, and diplomas are interchangeable in all States except Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Ohio; but the others, it should be added, have the power to accept or refuse. We do not gather from the "Calendar" that attendance at a college is compulsory, but the very complete organisation of pharmaceutical education in the States provides education which few students do not



avail themselves of. There are thirty-five schools and colleges, many being organised by pharmacists themselves, but most of them are departments of universities or private colleges. Distinguished men of science are on the teaching staffs for such subjects as botany and chemistry, while practical pharmacists lecture or assist in the purely pharmaceutical subjects. The sessions last from ten to thirty-six weeks. The Philadelphia College stands at the head both for length of service (seventy-two years) and number of graduates (3,500), next to it coming the New York College, which has been in existence sixty-three years and has had 1,500 graduates. The University of Michigan's pharmaceutical department has been in existence a quarter of a century, in which time 600 graduates have passed its portals. This university has the longest course—viz., thirty-six weeks. We note that a grammar-school certificate for entrance to a high school is deemed sufficient proof of preliminary education; the whole of the course must be taken out in one year. In many of the colleges lectures are given in the evening, and the total fees average about \$60. In all cases diplomas are withheld until the graduate is twenty-one, "Ph.G." being the title conferred; but "Phar. D." is given by the colleges at Illinois and Maryland; "Ph. Magister" by the latter, Michigan, Philadelphia, Vanderbilt (Tenn.), and Wisconsin; and Michigan and Ohio (Ohio) are the only places where "Ph.C." is to be had.

Mr. Hallberg's "Calendar" also gives useful information regarding the forty State pharmaceutical associations in North America which are in active existence, as well as very full particulars regarding the great association which welds American pharmacy into one body once a year; while such societies as the National Retail Druggists' Association, the Association of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Proprietary Medicines, and the Interstate Retail Druggists' League, their aims, objects, and office-bearers, are accounted for. Nor are medical colleges and associations, whose name is legion, neglected, and there is, besides, much information of practical utility to the druggist, followed by a year's diary pages. The publication is alike creditable to the author and useful to those who wish to know something of the restless pharmaceutical life of the United States.

### NOTES ON INDIAN TRADE.

THE devotee of that fascinating science known as political economy who will take the trouble to sift and analyse the bewildering columns of figures that make up the "Annual Statement of the Trade of British India" will find himself amply repaid for his trouble by the insight he will obtain into the ramifications of the foreign trade of our great dependency. He must bear in mind, however, that, thanks to the existence of a silver standard in British India, and to the enormous fluctuations that have occurred of late years in the value of the rupee, comparisons of Indian trade movements over a number of years are apt to be misleading. Thus, if we find that the total value of all sea-borne imports from British India has advanced from 840 millions of rupees in 1889-90 to 910 millions in 1890-91, we should remember, that the difference is really much smaller than it appears because the rupee of 1890-91 represented a much smaller purchasing-power than its predecessor of 1889-90. The value of Indian exports has fallen from 1,052 millions of rupees in 1889-90 to 1,022 millions in 1890-91: this deficiency, however, was not so much due to exchange fluctuations as to the decreased shipment of opium, owing to the falling Chinese demand, and of cotton and rape-seed in consequence of deficient harvests of these two staple products.

It would take us much beyond the scope of this journal to make even a passing allusion to the fluctuations of the Indian trade in the staple branches of import and export, and we will therefore confine ourselves simply to a consideration of some of the most striking facts relating to articles connected with the trade of which *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is the representative organ.

It will be of interest, however, to point out that of all the sea-borne trade of India (and the land trade with Afghanistan, Tibet, and Indo China is comparatively so small that it may be left out of account altogether) Bombay now owns 38½ per cent and Calcutta 36½ per cent. There has been an increase (although only a slight one) in trade at four of the five principal ports of India. Bombay continues to rank first, Calcutta is a good second, then follows Rangoon at a very long distance, while Karachi, the outlet of the North-Western regions, has this year, for the first time, outrun Madras, which appears to be altogether in a state of mortification so far as commerce is concerned.

The enormous apparent growth of German trade with India, to which we called attention recently, again stands revealed in the official statistics now before us. The increase of German trade is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a large proportion of German goods which used to be shipped from British ports is now sent from Germany direct; nevertheless the figures of German imports into British India are sufficiently striking to be worth quoting. They were (in tens of rupees):—

1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
160,300	194,493	248,016	563,912	1,691,649

Besides our own 52,101,868 *Rs.* worth of exports, Germany makes but a poor show; nevertheless her direct exports to India are now larger than those of any non-British country, while in 1886-87 she only occupied the eleventh place, just behind Turkey. Indian exports to Germany, however, are at present far smaller than to France. This is principally accounted for by the large demands of the Marseilles oil-pressers on Indian oils and oil-seeds, a demand which the new French tariff threatens to curtail severely.

The principal chemical imported into Belgium is alum, of which India last year imported 71,896 cwts. But in order of importance come copperas (25,247 cwts.), sulphuric acid (23,390 cwts.), and brimstone (21,231 cwts.). The total import of chemicals was valued last year at *Rs.* 2,541,500, a figure which shows a fairly steady increase upon the preceding seasons. Among drugs, camphor takes the lead by a long way. Of this article 1,370,232 lbs. formed the total of last year's import, not counting 637 lbs. of rare and expensive Baros or Bhimsoine camphor of Borneo, so much esteemed throughout the East, and valued officially at *Rs.* 30 per lb., or thirty times the price of the ordinary article. This Baros camphor is entirely unknown in Europe, which probably cannot muster even half-a-dozen museum specimens of it. Asaæftida (6,747 cwts.) and galangal are also important drugs on the Indian market, and of quinine the imports for the last five years have been as follows:—

	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
Lbs. ..	12,088	13,937	27,759	15,119	30,498

Note the enormous increase last year. The quinine and febrifuge of local manufacture supply a certain proportion of the Indian demand; but, until this year, the total capacity of sulphate of quinine output of the Naduratham factory only amounted to 65,000 oz. Add this to the 490,000 oz. of foreign import, and it will be found that the consumption of quinine per head of the Indian population (the "teeming millions" to which the writers in the daily press are so fond



of referring, number, in plain figures, about 280,000,000) is not quite one grain per head per annum. Do not the consumption by Europeans, and how much remains for native use? Where does the foreign quinine come from? In 1890-91, 27,685 lbs. came from the United Kingdom, 2,006 lbs. from Germany, 437 from France, and the rest from other countries. Rather over 1,000 lbs. are re-exported from India to Persia, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, and so forth. The enormous preponderance of Great Britain in the matter of the Indian quinine supply is noticeable all through the drug imports. Of the Rs. 2,541,500 worth of chemicals received by India last year, Rs. 2,389,670 came from the United Kingdom, Rs. 43,310 from Germany, Rs. 35,090 from France, Rs. 12,990 from Italy, and Rs. 11,860 from Belgium, the rest of the world being nowhere. On the other hand, of 61,722,364 oz. of aniline dyes only one-fourth came from this country and all the rest from the continent. The exports of some of the principal Indian drugs have been as follows:—

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
Essential oils    gall.	15,622	15,270	12,128	15,311
Castor oil    ..	2,677,005	2,092,913	2,664,990	3,157,234
Musk    ..    oz.	2,144	4,934	7,218	3,282
Gums & resin    cwt.	37,132	62,645	38,935	36,729
Cinchona    ..    lbs.	1,449,313	3,074,090	1,854,832	2,995,845
Opium    ..    cwt.	124,871	122,160	118,598	119,627

The Indian customs tariff is appended to the report. The only duties levied in India with the exception of those on opium and other narcotics, alcohol and salt, are import duties upon firearms and gunpowder and petroleum, and a small export duty on rice. The firearm and gunpowder duties are so small that they are scarcely worth collecting.

#### COMMENTARY.

**CHAPELS AND CHEMISTS.**—From a report of the recent Carey centenary at Nottingham we find that the chapel in which the great Baptist missionary pioneer preached his famous sermon on May 31, 1892, in Park Street, Nottingham, is still standing, and is now in the occupation of Messrs. Forbes & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists. It was open to visitors during the centenary on payment of 1d., the amount being devoted to some local charity. The baptistry in the centre of the chapel is now used for washing bottles, &c. This is another instance of the curious tendency of chapels and churches to fall into the hands of the drug trade. Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, for instance, occupy the chapel in Southwark where Mr. Sprague first established his fame as a preacher. Messrs. Hopkin & Williams (now Messrs. Howards) have converted the church where Edward Irving preached when he first came to London, in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, into a chemical laboratory. Between its Irvingite and its chemical periods it belonged to the Swedenborgian body. And Messrs. Wills & Wootton teach pharmacy in a chapel in Trinity Street, Borough. These instances occur to us at the moment. Perhaps some correspondents can remind us of others.

**PROPHETIC PHARMACY.**—They do things thoroughly Philadelphia way. The *Alumni Report* for May, which chronicles the College doings in more free-and-easy style than the staid *Journal* can attempt, contains a class prophecy as well as class oration, history, and poem. The class prophet, Mr. Frank Smith Glithens, of Salem, is a cautious man, for "in undertaking to foretell events which are to happen in the near future, he does not assume the responsibility

of guaranteeing the accuracy of his prediction. That, time must tell." But his prophecy is a weak thing, and we fancy we have heard it before. Here are a few samples:—

In the near future pharmacists will not be known as pill-roller-patent-medicine vendors, &c., but as men of intimate knowledge, belonging to a profession equal to any.

Some are content to work on in a listless sort of way, without personal improvement, and ultimately will blame the drug business because they are not prosperous.

Others will be an honour to their profession, benefactors to suffering humanity, successful physicians, manufacturers, merchants, and a few will, after years of hard study, accept chairs in some of the famous institutions of learning of this country.

To the fair lady who graduates with us I can prophesy a brilliant future.

The audience must have been greatly enlightened by the prophet's forecast, but the poet quite out-shone him, for he recalled the past with many tears:—

One thought only saddens our heart,

*Said he,*

And for it we shed our tears:

*D'ye see?*

From our old friends we must part,

*Right away,*

The friends of our College years.

*Oh! hey!*

To Our Dean, Prof. Maiseh, we say

*Here now,*

Farewell! with a lingering look

*And bow.*

At the Materia Medica we each day

*And night*

Studied from his wonderful book—

*Quite right.*

And Prof. Sadtler, who we know

*In truth*

In chemical science to be great,

*Forsooth!*

We bid him adieu, for where we go,

*'Tis sad,*

No graphic formulas we'll have to state—

*So glad.*

Prof. Remington, Our Pharmacy's Father,

*J.P.,*

Must we say to him now, good-by?

*Tee hee.*

Will never we hear him again say "rotter"?

*No scorning,*

Ah, well! we must—with a sigh;

*For we're off from Philadelphia  
in the morning.*

About two dozen verses like that. We are responsible for the refrains, which the Phi. Alpha may find useful at their next social gathering.

**PATENT-MEDICINE PROFITS.**—The American version of a tale that has oft been told in these columns was lately given at a secret meeting of druggists the other day, according to the *New York Herald*. It is to the effect that "a patent medicine that is retailed at \$1 a bottle must not cost the manufacturer more than 10c. a bottle. If it does, the manufacturer will not make enough to maintain his family on. The druggist pays 60c. for the preparation. That leaves an apparent margin of 50c. a bottle to the producer. But at the start the advertising will cost him 75c. a bottle, leaving a deficit of 25c. In other words, it costs about 75c. to induce one man to buy his first bottle of a patent medicine. The profit lies in the fact that the man doesn't stop at the first bottle, but keeps on buying it and advising his friends to buy it. A medicine has to turn the corner, as it were, before producing it pays. Some of the concerns collapse while they're waiting for the citizen to buy his second bottle." What we should like to know is, how the speaker got at the total cost of the first bottle.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WALKER, TROKE & Co., wholesale druggists, have removed from their wholesale premises at 82 City Road, to more commodious premises at 65 Bath Street, City Road.

MR. WILLIAM E. GEDDES, European manager of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, sends us a note to state that "the formula from which St. Jacobs Oil is being made by us in England does not contain a scheduled poison, and therefore does not require the word 'poison' to be affixed to the label."

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED) send us a pamphlet of 58 pages, entitled "Jeyes' Sheep-dip," explaining how to use the preparation in cases of scab, lice, ticks, fly, &c., and for other animal parasitical diseases. The pamphlet will be sent on application to the company's office at 43 Cannon Street.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY announce that, in deference to the wishes of a large number of the chemists interviewed by them in reference to their anti-cutting scheme, they have decided to extend the experimental period allowed for the operation of the special conditions for their "Curative Compound" from three months, as originally intended, to one year, dating from June 1, 1892.

THE manufacturers of Lactopeptine publish an announcement explaining that, in introducing into their compound a more powerful pepsine than they have hitherto adopted, their product has been for a time slightly modified in flavour and solubility. They have now succeeded in making Lactopeptine more efficient, with exactly the same qualities in respect to taste, &c., as it has possessed heretofore; and they ask chemists to aid them in making this explanation to the public where necessary, and in exchanging packages whenever desired.

MESSRS. R. MORRISON & Co., to whose refined Japan camphor we called attention the other day, have since received a fresh consignment of about 16 cases. This new shipment is partly in the form of tablets and blocks, from 1½ lbs. up to 8 lbs. in weight, and partly in small 1-oz. and 2-oz. cubes. These latter are not quite up to the standard of English camphor so far as transparency goes, but they are excellently moulded, and of very good quality. Thus far, we understand, Messrs. Morrison & Co. are pretty well satisfied with the success of their venture.

MESSRS. ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., of Slough, have produced four fine chromos from the drawings of Mr. J. Sturgess, the well-known sporting artist, representing a steeplechase, a hunting party, a four-in-hand with one of the leaders falling while crossing a bridge, and another four-in-hand whose road is crossed by the hounds and one of whose leaders is struggling to break away from the team and leap a fence so as to join in a sport which was evidently once familiar and is still attractive to him. The prints are full of spirit, perfectly drawn, and well coloured. Messrs. Elliman offer the set unframed for 5s. Each picture measures about 20 inches by 12.

SPANISH ESSENTIAL OILS.—Although certain varieties of essential oils have long been distilled in Spain, much less attention has been paid in that country to this important source of potential wealth than in France and Italy. About two years ago a Spanish pharmaceutical congress offered a prize for the best essay upon the commercial cultivation of certain essential oils in the southern provinces of the kingdom, but whether that prize has been awarded, or to whom, we are unable to say. Spanish essential oils of various kinds were well represented at the Paris Exhibition, but comparatively little is known—at any rate, in this country—of the firms who distil them. Messrs. Charles Brumlen & Co., of 7 Mincing Lane, have sent us some very fragrant samples of essential oils of thyme, rosemary, and geranium, distilled by Mr. C. Larios y de Segura, of Malaga, who last year commenced to distil the produce of his extensive flower plantations in the neighbourhood of that city, and is now trying to create a market in England. The samples shown us were too small for chemical assay, but so far as flavour and appearance go they leave nothing to be desired.

## MARRIAGES.

CUSSONS—WILBY.—On June 22, at the Wesleyan Chapel, South Ossett, by the Rev. John Milnm, John William Cussons, chemist (of Cussons & Sons, Ossett and Swinton), to Catherine (Kate), youngest daughter of Councillor Mark Wilby, Manor House, Ossett, Yorks.

ROGERS—KNOWLES.—On Wednesday, June 22, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. J. W. Challenor, Frederick Hughes Rogers, chemist, Manchester, to Esther, third daughter of the late John Knowles, of Timperley, Cheshire.

SELLERS—DUTTON.—At St. Boniface, Bunbury, by the Rev. Horace Stephens, M.A., vicar of Godley, assisted by the Rev. William Lowe, M.A., vicar of Bunbury, Arthur Sellers, M.B., of Ratcliffe, near Manchester, to Esther Moore, fifth daughter of John Dutton, pharmaceutical chemist, of Brookdale, Bunbury, and Rockferry, Birkenhead.

WHITELAW—LOCKIE.—At Rosetta Road, Peebles, on June 8, by the Rev. J. B. Lorraine, B.D., assisted by the Rev. G. H. Young, M.A., Alexander Whitelaw, chemist, East Linton, to Isabella Bennett, youngest daughter of the late James Lockie.

## DEATHS.

COULDING.—On April 11, J. J. Coulding, Manchester. Aged 48.

EWING.—On June 17, at Dumfries, Mr. Joseph Ewing, chemist and druggist, aged 66. The deceased gentleman was the father of Mr. James Ewing, the chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The late Mr. Ewing was a native of the town of Ayr. He attended the Anderson College, Glasgow, as a student of pharmacy, and served an apprenticeship at Greenock, subsequently coming to Dumfries as assistant to Mr. Duncan, druggist. About the year 1849 he commenced for himself in Sanquhar, where he found a congenial political atmosphere in the Liberalism of the Radical hugh, and actively interested himself in public affairs. Acquiring Mr. Duncan's business in 1859, he returned to Dumfries, and has since that time been one of its most prominent and energetic citizens. His pharmaceutical business was conducted with success, and he was also a large manufacturer of aerated waters. Since the passing of the Education Act he had been a member of the Dumfries School Board, of which he was chairman. For many years he occupied a seat in the Dumfries Town Council, and was a magistrate of the hugh. Mr. Ewing was an elder of the Established Church, and held the office of session-clerk. For twenty years he had represented that body on the directorate. He leaves a widow and family. The high respect in which he was held by his brother-chemists in the town was manifested by the fact that they all closed their places of business on Tuesday last, when the funeral took place, and all followed him to the grave.

GRIFFITHS.—The *Ballarat Star* of April 27 announces the death of Mr. Alfred Edward Griffiths, chemist. The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Wales, went to Australia about six years ago. Last Easter he visited Ballarat for the purpose of recruiting his health, and on April 26 he was found dead in bed at the Bridge Hotel, where he had been staying. Dr. Scott, who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated that in his opinion death was caused by an irritant poison, but as it was ascertained that deceased was in the habit of taking poison medicinally, his death was attributed to an overdose. When found he had a quantity of money and jewellery in his possession, and he was said to be in no financial difficulties. His body was identified, amongst others, by a young lady to whom he was to have been married in a few weeks. Deceased was an accomplished linguist, being able to speak six different languages, and he had passed his examination before the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

IVE.—On May 28, William Ive, chemist and druggist, South Kensington. Aged 48.

LORD.—On June 7, John Lord, late of Salford. Aged 67.



## Medical Cleanings.

### SANDALWOOD OIL FOR COUGHS.

DR. CURTIN, of Philadelphia, is a warm advocate of the treatment of phthisical cough with sandalwood oil. Its effects are local and general. It gives comfort to the patient and eases the cough, produces sleep, increases the appetite, and relieves the strain of coughing. In catarrhal pneumonia it has the effect of softening the phlegm.

### WHOOPIING-COUGH.

A FINNISH medical journal publishes a report regarding the use of common garden thyme in the treatment of whooping-cough. The results appear to be marvellous. If given early and constantly it invariably cuts short the disease in a fortnight, the symptoms generally vanishing in two or three days. The thyme should be taken regularly for at least two or three weeks. It should be used fresh, in infusion (1 in 10) sweetened with syrup.

### EXT. FILICIS MARIS.

POULSON has examined the ethereal extract of male fern physiologically and comes to the conclusion that the worm-poisonous constituent is the true filicic acid. This has the formula  $C_{35}H_{42}O_{13}$ , and melts at  $184^{\circ}$ . It is suitable for therapeutical purposes, is readily soluble in the alimentary canal, but difficultly reduced, and either kills parasitic organisms or expels them, without damaging the canal. It appears to be more readily absorbed if taken with oil than if taken alone.

### TREATMENT OF ASTHMA.

ALTHOUGH *Euphorbia pilulifera* was somewhat discounted as an asthma-remedy shortly after its introduction it has become a staple article of trade, and is much used. It may be employed, says the *Therapeutic Gazette*, alone or in combination with several of the depressants to the pneumogastric nerve, in a prescription made up as follows, which is most readily given in a compressed pill or capsule:—

Ext. euphorbiæ piluliferæ fl.	..	..	℥ij.
Nitroglycerin	..	..	gr. $\frac{3}{10}$
Sodii iodidi	..	..	gr. ij.
Potasii bromidi	..	..	gr. ij.
Tr. lobeliæ	..	..	℥ij.

M.

Sig.: To make one dose, which may be doubled or tripled, and used three times a day.

In obstinate cases, the liquid extract of euphorbia pilulifera may be given in separate doses to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm in addition to the prescription already named.

### REACTION OF URINE WITH ETHER.

PROFESSOR ANDREW H. SMITH, of New York, writing to the *Lancet*, says that if a specimen of urine be thoroughly agitated in a test-tube with half its bulk of pure sulphuric ether, there will result in most instances an abundant white foam. If now the tube be corked and set aside, this foam rises to the surface and gradually condenses into a greyish gelatinous plug, so firm, it may be, that the tube can be turned upside down without disturbing its contents. In another smaller proportion of cases no foam will result from the agitation, and the ether will immediately separate from the urine and form a clear layer above it. In some instances a second prolonged agitation after the lapse of a few moments will produce the reaction described. In other cases it may be obtained by adding a few drops of acetic acid and shaking the tube again very thoroughly. It will always be noticed that when the reaction occurs the fluid begins to clear first at the bottom, and the clearing progresses upward. When the reaction does not take place the order is reversed, a clear layer of ether appearing first at the top. Professor Smith finds that the reaction occurs in urine which does not respond to any of the tests for albumen or for peptones. It seems probable that the reaction represents an excess of nutritive material taken into the blood and thrown off by the kidneys, and not a product of disassimilation. It is at present being thoroughly investigated chemically.

### RINGWORM.

So much has been written about ringworm, and so little done in stamping it out, that an abstractor is tempted to pass over the wordy disquisitions of medical authors who write about it. But here is a note by a Dr. Dahring, which seems sensible in respect to the fact that at the end of a lengthy experience he declares that sulphur and chrysarobin are the best remedies, and the latter decidedly the best in ointments of from gr. xv. to 5j. to the ounce. He considers that there is not much danger in using the drug in chronic cases if the case is carefully watched by the physician, if care be taken to avoid the face, if the applications are sparing, and if the strength of the ointment is gradually increased. For allaying irritation produced by powerful remedies he used zinc ointment containing 5ss. to 5j of precipitated sulphur, or zinc ointment and petrolatum equal parts, or a salicylic paste (of starch and petrolatum) gr. xij.-xv. to 5j, or weak ointments of calomel and white precipitate.

### IODOFORM GAUZE.

THE following is a formula suggested by M. Gay, pharmacien at the Montpellier hospital:—

Ether	..	..	..	..	22 oz.
Rectified benzine	..	..	..	..	16 "
Sterilised vaseline oil	..	..	..	..	2½ drachms
Elemi resin	..	..	..	..	75 grains
Iodoform	..	..	..	..	12½ drachms.

Mix the liquids, and in the mixture dissolve the elemi; strain or filter, and in the clear liquid dissolve the iodoform by agitation.

This quantity is sufficient for 12½ yards of gauze. To saturate the absorbent gauze, take a yard of it, fold up lightly, and place in a dish of about a pint capacity, in which 2½ oz. of the solution is contained. Allow the gauze to absorb this equally, then spread it out on parchment paper to dry. This gauze contains one drachm of iodoform per yard.

### ANTIDIPHTHERIKON.

THE *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following as Professor A. Bokai's recipe for this diphtheria specific:—

Oil rusci	..	..	..	..	℥xl.
" fagi	..	..	..	..	℥xxxv.
Potassæ carbonat.	..	..	..	..	gr. viij.
" sulphurat.	..	..	..	..	℥. xxxvj.
Spirit. tenuior	..	..	..	..	3iss.

Fiat mistura.

Dose: A teaspoonful every half-hour.

In noticing this cure we may add that confirmation comes from Brussels of the usefulness of the treatment with petroleum. Dr. Larcher has reported to the Academy of Medicine there the results of several cases, and he concludes that (1) crude petroleum may be considered capable of eradicating diphtheria; (2) its employment is unattended by any serious inconvenience; (3) its use does not preclude other applications; (4) the duration of the treatment varies between eight and eighteen days; and (5) in forty-two cases there was no instance of spread of the contagion.

### QUININE CAUSES ERUPTIONS.

THERE are people in the world for whom quinine is a peculiarly bad medicine. Some take a headache with the tiniest dose, others have their skins affected badly. Dr. Alloway gives an example of the latter in the *Montreal Medical Journal*. A robust man of 40, a subject to eczema, was feeling out of sorts and he got citrate of iron and quinine in 5-grain doses. He had only taken three doses when he began to have great heat, soreness, and a burning sensation in groins and on inner sides of thighs. The parts were covered with large claret-coloured patches, which also extended a short distance up the abdomen. The skin was swollen and tender; in the centre of the red patches purpuric spots could be seen, which did not disappear on pressure. The peripheral portions of the patches were purely erythematous, the colour rapidly disappearing on pressure. It was ten days before desquamation commenced, the patient being confined to the house all the time. There can be no question that quinine was the cause of this, as a single dose taken some time after did the same thing.



## A VOICE FROM THE ORIENT.

A SHORT time ago, upon a typical English spring morning, bleak and cheerless, a temporary whiff of geniality and gratefulness was imparted to the atmosphere of 42 Cannon Street by the ascent upon the stairs of the building of a gentleman fresh from Jerusalem, and still carrying, in gait and countenance, evidences of a recent sojourn among the palm-groves and sands of the Orient. The visitor's card proclaimed him to be a traveller for a Paris drug-house. The particular business that took him to Cannon Street was the payment of a subscription on behalf of a Syrian subscriber. This task accomplished, the visitor ascended a further stair to shake hands in the editorial room, where once before he had been subjected to the operation of a painless extraction of information by interview.

Our friend, as we said, has just come back from Jerusalem. Twice a year he visits, for his firm, European and Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, Greece, and—"Oh, yes, and Cyprus," he added, apparently not quite certain to which dominion the ancient copper-isle ought, at this moment, to be apportioned. He is very well satisfied, as things go, with the state of trade upon the ground he covers. French pharmaceutical products lead the way in Syria, all because French houses give credit and English won't. "Before I took up the representation of my present house," said our visitor, "I approached two or three English firms on the subject of Levantine business. I knew the Orient well, having had several years' practical experience in the drug trade there, but when I explained to my English friends the way, and the only way, to do business in the Levant, they drew in their horns on the spot. Cash upon, or rather before, delivery was the one point upon which they stood firm, as it was the one point upon which I knew they must give way if they wanted to get a footing." "Then upon what terms do you sell now?" "Four months' credit," came the answer. My Paris principals draw at 120 days' sight from date of invoice, the buyer accepts, and there is scarcely ever any trouble. I find that, upon the whole, our best trade is in the smaller places. In Constantinople or Smyrna a man occasionally, although very seldom, will fail and let you in, but in the smaller places, where a dealer's family has been known from time and out of mind to all the neighbours, and where it is very difficult to keep the tongue of rumour from wagging, people will do anything rather than have their acceptances dishonoured." "How far into Asia Minor do your tours extend?" "I have been as far as Aleppo, but upon my coming journey I will penetrate even unto Trebizonde, Erzeroum, and, if possible, Kars and Batoum, in Russian territory. We have some excellent customers in Beyrouth, in Syria, where I generally do 25,000*fr.* worth of business twice a year, during a five or six days' stay each trip. In Damascus my orders average 16,000*fr.* twice yearly. Cyprus is also a good bunting-ground. There has been a deal of trouble in Constantinople lately on account of an order issued by the Turkish Government compelling importers of pharmaceutical preparations to have a special label placed upon each package disclosing the nature of the contents and the name of the manufacturer. Such labels are then filed at the Custom-house, and the Government undertake to see that no imitations or spurious goods are admitted, but they levy a tax of 5 paras (a little over 1 farthing) per packet upon all the genuine articles. The law is practically inoperative against all those who know how to deal with the officials, but it is nevertheless vexatious. The peculiarity is that it applies to Constantinople only, and to no other port in the Turkish dominions. A few weeks ago, also (as mentioned at the time in your journal), an Imperial Iradé suddenly prohibited the importation of cocaine throughout the Empire. Who was responsible for that edict no one knows, but an outcry was at once raised against it in medical and pharmaceutical circles. The *École de Médecine* protested, and finally the Iradé was, not withdrawn (that would have been too much for official pride), but explained away, and stated to apply to army hospitals only. Thus the poor soldiers would have been made the scapegoats of official blundering had it not been discovered that the prohibition applied only to importation, not to purchase. As the army hospitals had never imported cocaine direct, and as they could lawfully

continue to purchase it, things now go on much the same as before; nothing is changed—there is only an *Irade* the more."

English is very widely spoken in the Levant, and nearly all merchants understand, if they cannot speak, it. This is largely due to the activity of English and American missionary colleges which count thousands of students in all parts of the Turkish Empire.

## PERFUMING THEATRES AND BALL-ROOMS.

CHEMISTS often want to know how best to proceed to odorise a large building such as a theatre or ball-room. A correspondent who has had a good bit of experience in this direction supplies the following suggestions:—"There are," he says, "three methods in vogue—viz., spraying, sprinkling, and vaporising. If the object be to perfume the building with a new scent as an advertisement, the first is, no doubt, the most perfect method. It is done as follows:—About ten minutes before the doors open thoroughly spray all curtains and fabrics that may be banging about the entrances, not omitting the various bars. Then, whilst the people are settling themselves into their seats, pass between them and spray the atmosphere, and, if you can do so without attracting attention, manage to let a portion come into contact with the ladies' dresses. Then, by keeping your ears open, you will soon ascertain the opinion of your patrons in regard to your speciality. At intervals during the evening again spray the approaches and passages, but it should be borne in mind that spraying the walls or woodwork is quite a waste; there is also no need to perfume the gallery, as the odour will naturally ascend to the gods. This method is obviously expensive, requiring about 20 oz. to 30 oz. of perfume per night to do it thoroughly in an average-sized provincial theatre. For apparatus, there is nothing equal to a really first-class pump-spray, as the cheaper kinds soon get out of gear, and are almost useless. The process of sprinkling is a cheaper and easier way of slightly perfuming a house. Take an ordinary empty pound French-essence bottle, fitted with a cork with a V piece cut from the side. For perfume, use French essence and rose-water (triple) in equal parts, with the addition of 2 oz. glycerine to the pint. From 2 to 3 pints will be found sufficient for a night.

"Without doubt the most effective method is that of vaporising, and the writer, having tried all the above methods, unhesitatingly affirms this to be, without exception, the cheapest and best. For an average-sized building, take three of Hogg's steam vaporisers, and set them going in different parts of the house about half an hour before the public are admitted. The receiver may contain a delicate perfume, or it may be partly filled with water, and a few drops of otto or about 1 drachm of oil of lavender or similar oil floated on it. The heat drives the odour throughout the entire place, making the atmosphere cool and pleasant. If properly charged, each lot will keep going about an hour, and may then be re-charged if desired. The apparatus named above appears to hit the thing exactly, and, whilst answering well, is also neat.

"In perfuming buildings it must be borne in mind that the odour should be well about in the various entrances, as the people, coming in direct from the fresh air outside, detect the pleasant perfume at once, and the first impression in such a matter is of the highest importance.

"What to charge for such service is another matter, but from half-a-guinea to a guinea a night should be readily obtained, whilst in some cases higher prices are willingly given."

**INFLUENCE OF PURGATIVES ON BILE.**—Löwenstein has found that large doses of aloes, rhubarb, carthartiac acid, jalap, gamboge or podophyllotoxin do not increase the biliary secretion; on the contrary the last two drugs lessen it; however, in small doses, they increase the secretion. Absence of bile in the intestine lessens the purgative effects of gamboge, jalap and podophyllotoxin, and increases the effects of aloes and rhubarb.



## NOTES FROM CEYLON BOTANIC GARDENS.

*A Visit to Buitenzorg.* Early last year the Director of the Ceylon Botanic Gardens paid a visit to the Botanic Gardens at Buitenzorg, near Batavia, Java. He found the Dutch botanical establishment different from any English one, and maintained entirely on a scientific basis. The director has the control of all the six departments into which the institution is divided—viz., (1) the herbarium, library, and museum; (2) the botanical laboratory; (3) the experimental garden and laboratory for agricultural chemistry; (4) the pharmacological laboratory; (5) the botanic gardens; (6) the photographic institution. Each department is under the management of a scientific chief from Holland, generally with an assistant.

The Gardens occupy between 60 and 70 acres, at an elevation of about 800 feet, and are well protected by a high iron railing and a barbed wire fence. Nearly the whole is occupied by a classified arboretum, each natural order being isolated by a road or path. The collection is extremely rich, and every species is elaborately labelled with upright labels made of the very hard wood of *Eusideroxylon*, which is never attacked by termites. The whole is now much too crowded, and cannot be said to be of much beauty, but is of course extremely convenient for scientific study. Connected with Buitenzorg is a small hill-garden at Tijhodas, 4,700 feet, also under a European superintendent, where is also a house for the director and a laboratory and accommodation for four students.

The experimental garden, about two miles from the main garden, is 200 acres in extent, but is not all at present occupied. It is laid out in square plots, each devoted to one product; large labels at each corner give the name, date of sowing or planting, and other information. Though a large distribution of seeds and plants is made to planters and others, no charge is made for anything.

The only weak department of the garden seemed to be the herbarium, which is by no means kept up on a par with the rest of the means of study.

*Genuine Cubebs at last.* As one result of his expedition to Buitenzorg, Dr. Trimen has at last succeeded in obtaining the true *Piper Cubeba*, which for many years he has been vainly trying to get. Thirty-one rooted cuttings were obtained from the Java garden, and twenty reached Ceylon in apparently good health. Most of these have, however, since died, and at the end of the year only eight were living. There is, however, little doubt that these will succeed at Henaragoda, if not at Pêrâdeniya.

At Buitenzorg Dr. Trimen found cubebs growing on white cotton trees (*Eriodendron*) closely planted; they were fruiting freely. The difference in the form of the upper and lower leaves on the same plant was striking; they would never be supposed to belong to the same species. The doctor is not sure, however, that there are not two plants cultivated together as *P. Cubeba* at Buitenzorg. He saw nothing at Buitenzorg quite corresponding with the plant received in Ceylon as cubebs from Soerahaya in 1889, though some specimens approached it nearly. That plant, he suspects, will prove to be *Piper (Cubeba) sumatranum* (figured in Miquel's "Comm. Phyt." t. 5), which is perhaps really a variety of *P. Cubeba*. But till it flowers and fruits this must remain doubtful.

Dr. Trimen had no opportunity of seeing the cultivation of this product on a commercial scale, and it does not seem to be carried on in West Java. The plant, however, is apparently a wild one there, to judge from the labels of plants examined in the Buitenzorg herbarium. All the specimens of the true plant have the leaves (however much differing in form according to age) thick, with an unequal base, alike on both surfaces, and drying of a pale colour with a pinkish tinge; the younger ones are more veiny beneath.

*Kola-nut.* A small plantation of thirty-six seedlings, raised from Jamaica seed, was made at Pêrâdeniya in April, 1891; a smaller one was also made at Henaragoda. "We have not as yet found this tree to do well with us," says the director, "and it is equally unsatisfactory in Java. Our trees at Henaragoda, eight years old, have as yet made no attempt to flower."

*Columba (Jatcorhiza Calumba).*

This valuable tonic medicine is known as "Columbo" in the trade, and was formerly supposed to be obtained from Ceylon. Its name is, however, derived from the word "Kalumb," which is its appellation in E. Trop. Africa, of which country it is a native, and whence all supplies are obtained. Dr. Trimen has been for some time desirous to add this to the rich collection of medicinal plants in Ceylon, but has never been able to obtain it from any of the gardens with which he has relations, though it is reported to be growing in more than one of them. In 1866 or 1867 he received a plant from Mauritius, but it was said to have lived for a few years only. With much surprise, therefore, this year he discovered a plant of it in Pêrâdeniya. The great tuberous root is sending up a vigorous stem, and unless this be the plant above referred to, which has lain dormant for so many years, he is at a loss to know how it came there.

*Erythroxylon Coca.* The plant cultivated at Buitenzorg (originally obtained in 1876 from Ghent) has been distinguished by Dr. Burck from that usually cultivated (which he names *E. bolivianum*) as var. *Spruceanum*. He states that it affords four times as much alkaloid as the common kind; but there seems to be some doubt as to this. Dr. Trimen examined the Buitenzorg plant, and found it identical with plants familiar to him in Pêrâdeniya, where he has been accustomed to call it the "small-leaved form." The flowers are quite white (not yellow), and the leaves very like those of var. *Granatense* of Moirris, but not so pale, and less rounded at the ends.

## THE PIONEER OF GERMAN QUININE.

THE *Pharm. Zeitung* recently contained an interesting article on the origin of the German quinine industry. Quinine, as every chemist is expected to know, was discovered in France in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventon, and for some years following its discovery the manufacture of the drug remained principally a French industry. But in 1826 Mr. J. D. Riedel, of the Schweizer Apotheke, in Berlin, animated by the desire to create in his own country an industry which should prevent large sums of German money flowing into the coffers of the French quinine manufacturers every year (for quinine was rapidly replacing cinchona-bark as an antifebrile in German prescriptions), began to prepare the alkaloid in a small experimental way for use in his own pharmacy. In the following year Mr. Riedel sold his first "wholesale" batch of sulphate of quinine, consisting of 448 oz. to the Berlin drug firm of Braumüller & Sohn. For this quantity he received 2,469 thalers (the thaler was equal to three marks), or about 16s. 6d. per oz. But as Mr. Riedel bought the raw material from the firm to whom he sold his quinine, and the bill for the particular batch of raw material to produce this lot of quinine came to 2,614 thalers (representing 1,960 lbs. of "Cortex China Regia"), the pioneer of the new German industry concluded that to ensure the success of the work upon the accomplishment of which he had set his heart, he must, without dallying, look around for a more economical source of supply. With this end in view he entered into correspondence with the Preussische Seehandlungs-Gesellschaft in Hamburg, a company which at that time imported most of the cinchona used in Germany—South America was then, of course, the only field of production. The Seehandlung sent Mr. Riedel 50 lbs. of bark to experiment with, the result of the trial being a yield of 551 grammes sulphate of quinine. The apotheker then agreed with the company to treat 10,000 lbs. of bark for them, and give them the whole of the recovered alkaloids, at a payment of 40 thalers per 100 lbs. of bark worked, or 600% for the whole parcel of about 4½ tons. Mr. Riedel's quinine gave great satisfaction. Like the French article, it was put up in 1, 2, and 3 oz. phials, and the first 100 oz. manufactured were sent by the Seehandlung to their Stettin branch for export. This batch is believed to be the first quinine of German manufacture ever sent out of the country. When Mr. Riedel had worked through a little more than half the quantity agreed upon, he wrote to his principals for payment of 2,000 thalers on account. In his application for this advance Mr. Riedel



incidentally observes:—"I have now a quinine-factory which wants for nothing except a continuous supply of raw material." The apotheker received the payment on account, and then sent to his principals a detailed statement of the yield of the cinchona he had treated for them, showing that 10,000 lbs. of bark had produced 2500 oz. sulphate of quinine, and expressing the hope that about 100 oz more would be recovered from the residuum. The average yield, therefore, was 27.5 oz. quinine in 100 lbs. of bark, or about 13 per cent. This was much below the result of the trial batch, which had yielded an equivalent of over 36 oz. quinine per 100 lbs. of bark. At this the directors of the Seehandlung were greatly annoyed, and they addressed to Mr. Riedel an ill-tempered, sharply-worded letter, in which they contrasted the result of his manufacturing with that of his experimental work, and stated that a Hamburg chemist, who was working some of the same kind of bark for them concurrently with Mr. Riedel, had obtained as much as 32 oz. of quinine per 100 lbs. They also complained that the price of quinine had dropped from 6 to 5½ and even to 5 thalers per oz., insinuating that Mr. Riedel was but a poor chemist at the best, suggested that he had better buy outright the 9,485 lbs. of bark yet unworked at 38 silbergroschen per lb., or 11,000 thalers for the lot, and, in conclusion, desired to commence no fresh dealings with him.

The correspondence relating to this incident has been preserved, and reads quaintly enough in the light of subsequent discoveries concerning the inconstancy of the alkaloidal value of bark and the varying proportion of its alkaloids—matters of which little or nothing was known at that time, at any rate to the Seehandlung. The enterprising apotheker, however, guessed the cause of the discrepancy, and in his reply hinted at it as plainly as he dared to do to his high and mighty patrons.

"The honored letter of a Most Estimable Board of Seehandlungs-directors, dated 21 April, 1828," begins Mr. Riedel's old-fashioned missive, "I have received yesterday, and I perceive from it with great regret that I am blamed, in hard words, for the smallness of the yield of quinine. These words are the more painful to me because I have the conviction that I have left nothing undone to obtain a favorable result. The difference between sample and bulk lies in the quina only. The French reports for 1825 and 1826 show that the quinine-yield of bark of identical appearance is very unequal. I myself treated 50 lbs. of seemingly beautiful quina regia for a local business firm last autumn, and obtained only 9 oz. of quinine from it. This quina, therefore, was not suitable for quinine manufacture, although its external characteristics distinctly indicated its suitability. Such examples will prove to the Most Estimable Board of the Seehandlung, that in spite of all dexterity in chemical manipulation, the results of quinine manufacture must vary greatly in proportion as one has the fortune to meet with superior or inferior material. It is said that the Hamburg quinine-makers have obtained an average of 32 oz. of quinine per 100 lbs. quina; nevertheless, that salt does not approach my own for beauty, and 32 oz. of it would probably not realise a much higher price than 27½ oz. of mine."

Thus wrote old Mr. Riedel, in defence of his conduct, and, like the honest fellow he was, paid back to the Seehandlung their 2,000-thaler advance, took over all the bark they had given him to work, at a total price of 12,200 thalers, and kept the quinine for his own account, selling it at the rate of 90 thalers the old pound of 470 grammes, while the less beautiful Hamburg quinine was worth 80 thalers only. The explanation of the inferiority of the latter was probably that it contained all the subsidiary salts, such as cinchonine, quinidine, &c. This fact would also explain the proportionately larger yield. But Riedel could not continue his manufacture, as he lacked the means to buy bark in South America, and could only get it from the Seehandlung, at a price too high to allow him to compete with the French. Not until several years later did Zimmer, of Frankfort, succeed in establishing successfully the manufacture of quinine in Germany.

CALCIUM BETA-NAPHTHOL-ALPHA-MONOSULPHONATE is the name of a new crystalline compound which, under the name of *Asaprol*, has been introduced by Stackell and Duleff, of Paris, as an antiseptic and antipyretic. Its formula is  $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OH}\cdot\text{SO}_2)_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (*Phar. Cent.* xxxlii. 320).

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MARKETS.

THE most recent contribution to the vexed question of the alleged decline of our export trade comes from Guatemala, in Central America. Our consul in that city, Mr. Audley Gosling, is the chief official representative of this country in Central America, and he, at the desire of the Foreign Office, addressed a memorandum to the British Consular offices in the four other Central American Republics—Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua—containing several inquiries on the position of British trade in their respective districts. To us the replies appear not at all reassuring, although our representatives in the principal Central American republic, Guatemala, are disposed to regard them as rather favourable. Our trade is not on the whole diminishing, but it is not denied that the imports of goods from the United States, Germany and France are increasing far more rapidly than those from this country. The reasons given for our stagnancy are manifold—our rivals make cheaper, if inferior, goods; they study the requirements of their customers better than we do; they send more travellers; and, finally, they take far more trouble to advertise their goods, and to furnish price-lists in Spanish. In spite of periodical revolutions the wealth of the Central American States grows rapidly, owing to the development of the coffee-industry; but the German and American merchants, who have nearly the whole of the import trade in their hands, naturally prefer to trade with firms with which they are acquainted in their mother-countries, than with English houses. The business in drugs and pharmaceutical goods is one of the departments which is being taken away from us by the United States in the first, and by France in the second place. This is not all on account of the lower quality of the foreign goods. On the contrary, our consul expressly states that certain articles, especially of American origin, "seem to be of comparatively better quality" than the British goods with which they compete. All the consular agents agree that much ground might be regained in Central America if British firms were equally well represented in the country as the German houses are, and if they would send Spanish-speaking commercial travellers with greater frequency. In one of the Republics—Nicaragua—the consumption of foreign goods has multiplied twelvefold during the last decade.

## OPIUM AND POPPY SEED IN SALONICA.

THE average annual production of opium in the district of Salonica, which fifteen years ago was from 1,500 to 2,000 kilos., has now risen to 100,000 kilos. The poppy does not require for its growth any special kind of soil, but a good deal of experience and much care are required to collect the juice. A great many cultivators who did not possess these qualifications have been compelled to abandon the culture. The qualities of opium produced in the villages of Salonica are very different, and much experience is necessary to tell whether the gum is pure or has been adulterated with such substances as apricot-pulp or yolk of egg. The finest qualities are those from the districts of Tikfisch, Ichtib, and Kiuprula. These average about 12 per cent. of morphia. The inferior grades, which come mostly from Stramitz, Petrich, and Pirlipé, do not exceed 10 per cent. In 1890 England received two-thirds of the Salonica crop, and the United States the remainder. Efforts have been made to forward opium directly from Salonica to India, but the product was improperly prepared, and the attempt has not been renewed. The cultivation of the poppy seems bound to increase, for the opium continues to sell at paying prices, and there is always a good demand in Europe for the seed of the plant. The seed is collected two or three weeks after the gathering of the gum, when the head of the poppy has dried. The Salonica poppy-seed is reckoned of good quality, and contains, as a rule, only 2 or 3 per cent. of foreign matter. Almost the whole of the production is sent to Germany, excepting when the sesamum crop is bad, in which case the oil is extracted from the seed and used locally. In 1889 and 1890 about 1,200 tons of seed were exported.





*Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.*

*It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 23.

## The London Markets.

**ACID (CITRIC).—**The price has again declined a little, and 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. is now the nearest price.

**ACONITE.**—Of 45 bags small Japanese aconite 20 sold to-day at 22s. per cwt.; for the remainder an offer of 21s. per cwt. was refused.

**ALOES.**—The supply of all varieties of this drug was unusually small to-day, and the only parcel which calls for mention is one of 130 boxes *Curacao* which sold at very good prices, viz. from 14s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Capey to dark brown livers. Good *Cape* aloes is very scarce, and a few packages of fair to ordinary quality shown at the auctions were all bought in.

**ANISE.**—Good sifted *Russian* anise may be had at 19s. per cwt. Twenty bags of fair usual quality of this variety shown at the auctions were bought in at the same figure. Some East Indian seed is held for 16s. 6d. per cwt. Fifteen cases genuine Chinese star-anise were bought in at 110s. per cwt., and 5 cases mouldy Japan were bought in at 40s. per cwt. China to arrive are quoted at 100s. c.i.f. terms.

**ARROWROOT** is very firm, good, and in demand. Good to fine St. Vincent, at 4½d. to 5½d.; Bermuda, at 1s. 9d. per lb.

**BALSAM (COPAIBA).**—The price asked for thin yellow Pará balsam is 1s. 8½d. per lb.

**BUCHU.**—About 20 bales were offered at to-day's auctions, but all the limits were too high to lead to business.

**CALUMBA.**—High prices are still asked, and the drug is reported scarce, but no demand whatever was shown for it to-day. For good washed root 55s. per cwt. is asked.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—The market is still rising, although this week's advance has been somewhat nominal, no transactions having transpired. *Japan* is now held at 130s. per cwt. on the spot; and China at 125s. per cwt.; while for shipment July-August 114s., c.i.f. terms, is asked for China camphor.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—Much firmer. The German agents now ask 1s. 5½d. net, which is only very slightly below the English price, and they add that they hourly expect instructions to put up the quotations to 1s. 6d. per lb. One of the English refiners tells us that it has been practically decided that any rise in the German price will be followed by a corresponding advance in the English quotation. At to-day's auctions 3 cases Japanese refined camphor in tablets were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

**CANELLA ALBA.**—Five bales fair quill, partly very bold, sold at 29s. 6d. per cwt.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—Thirty packages very dusty but not stinky, green-coloured tops, sold very cheaply to-day at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Slow of sale, and from 2d. to 3d. per lb.

cheaper for good and fine qualities. Of 208 packages offered to-day, just one-half sold as follows:—*Mangalore* small brown CC mark at 2s. 3d.; *Malabar* bold pale, rather light, 2s. 4d.; small to medium, fair to good brownish, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; common small brown at 1s. 1d. per lb. *Ceylon-Mysore* fine bold soft at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d., medium ditto at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d., small to medium at 2s. to 2s. 4d., ordinary small and thin long palish at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., dull and yellow at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. For a few lots of seeds 1s. 5d. per lb. was accepted.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—For 50 bales fair small bin, partly quilly bark, a bid of 22s. 6d. per cwt. was declined. The owner wants 25s. per cwt., and expects to get it, too.

**CASSIA FISTULA** has been very scarce lately; hence the 15 bags offered to-day were well competed for, and realised 18s. per cwt.

**CHAMOMILES.**—There is no further news about the crop from Belgium and France. At auction to-day 43 packages recently imported were offered, and for 10 of these, good pale double flowers, a bid of 32s. 6d. was refused; 7 bales rather ordinary dark sold at 28s. 6d. per cwt.

**CINCHONA.**—*South American* barks are in very small supply to-day. Long dull rusty Hnancoo quill realised 7d.; good ditto, 11½d. per lb.; common low and broken Guayaquil did not fetch more than 1¼d. to 2¼d. per lb.; for 2 bales spurious flat Calisaya 7½d. was accepted; and 20 packages so-called red bark sold at prices ranging from 4½d. to 1s. 3d. for sound very common split quill of little colour, to 1d. to 5½d. for damages.

**COCA.**—A small parcel of 3 bales very fine bright but broken green Truxillo leaves has just been imported; 2 of these are reported sold privately at 2s. per lb., and for the remaining one the owner wants 2s. 3d. This is believed to be the only parcel of the kind in London. Several parcels rather dull bold brown Huanoco leaves were shown, and of these 2 sold cheaply at 4d. per lb. Crude cocaine still keeps arriving from South America.

**COCCULUS INDICUS** has declined in value to 10s. per cwt., at which figure sales have been made privately. At the auctions to-day 100 bags, partly damaged, were sold at 9s. 6d. per cwt. For sound seeds 10s. per cwt. is wanted, but cannot be obtained. The article is plentifully offering at present.

**COPPER SULPHATE** remains very firm, at 15l. for Mint and 15l. 10s. (f.o.b. Liverpool) for Macclesfield.

**CROTON-SEED.**—Fifty-six bags good pale, partly dull mixed, from Cochin, sold to-day at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt.

**CUBEBS.**—A parcel of 14 bags very bold pale brown berries, of camphoraceous odour, was offered to-day; the owner expects to get 6l. per cwt., but no bids were made to him at the auctions. The parcel was imported from Penang.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD** still continues to realise high prices for good qualities, which are scarce; 2 boxes fine bright red saucers sold to-day at 9l. 10s. For 6 cases fair lump an offer of 6l. 15s. (which showed rather lower value) was accepted.

**ENGLISH DRUGS.**—*Extract of Henbane*, which was very cheap (namely, 3s. 9d. per lb.) last year, cannot now be had below 5s. 6d. per lb. *Henbane leaves* are also dearer owing to the very short crop, and 6s. 6d. must now be paid for what might be had 1s. cheaper last year. The new *extract of belladonna* is also slightly higher in price, and quoted at 4s. per lb. Concerning the crops of *Mitcham oils* nothing is as yet known, but it is noteworthy that *oil of lavender* has been offering at higher prices lately, a very good quality being shown at 42s. per lb.

**FENUGREEK-SEED.**—For a parcel of 90 bags green Egyptian shown to-day 8s. per cwt. is asked.

**GALLS.**—Turkey galls are exceedingly dull of sale; nominally the price of 65s. per cwt. for good blue galls is maintained, but there are no buyers at that figure. Broken *China* galls sold recently at 46s. per cwt.

**GAMBOGE.**—Fine qualities are still very scarce, and upon the whole the article must be pronounced again somewhat dearer. Of 19 cases offered to-day part sold at 13l. 10s. for broken small pipe of very good red fracture, and at 12l. 7s. 6d. for ditto pickings.



**GINGER.**—*Jamaica* ginger is still advancing in price, and the demand remains excellent. At auction 643 barrels were offered, of which 510 sold at 96s. to 101s. for very fine bold bright, 80s. to 83s. for fine washed, 61s. to 68s. 6d. for medium to good bright washed, 55s. to 60s. for lean brownish scraped, and 50s. to 54s. for common to fair rough Rhatoon. *Cochin* ginger was in small supply, and only a few lots fair small washed rough were disposed of at 49s. 6d. per cwt.

**GUM ARABIC.**—The chief feature in acacia gum at to-day's sales was one case bold and beautiful pale picked *Alexandrian* gum, which was bought in at 21l. per cwt. We are informed that sales in this quality have recently been made privately at 20l. per cwt.; 4 cases picked gum came from Suakin, and these were all bought in, fair yellowish at 10l. 10s.; smaller and duller at 8l. per cwt.

**GUM BENZOIN.**—*Siam* was in good supply, and fairly well inquired for, 15 out of 49 cases being sold at rather low prices: medium to bold block and pale almonds, partly dull, at 15l. per cwt. (subject to approval); medium to bold fine almondy block at 14l. 17s. 6d.; bold bright siftings and almonds, partly blocky, at 9l. 10s. to 9l. 12s. 6d. *Sumatra* gum was in small supply, and only a few lots of it sold, rather cheaply, at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. for good to very bright small to medium seconds pale almonds, rather false packed top; and 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. for old fractured seconds, good almondy centres, but false packed corners. Fair almondy second *Palembang* brought 42s. 6d. per cwt.

**GUM GUAIACUM.**—For a lot of 12 boxes very ordinary woody block an offer of 8½d. was refused, 10d. being the price named.

**GUM MASTIC.**—Four cases fair yellowish drop sold without reserve to-day at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

**GUM MYRRH** remains scarce, and must be paid dearly for if wanted. At to-day's sales, however, only 2 packages out of 22 were disposed of, at 50s. for good pickings. For fine selected myrrh 7l. 10s. has been refused, coarse siftings are held for 80s., and fair to good sorts at 73s. to 84s. per cwt.

**GUM OPOPONAX.**—Two boxes, containing together about 142 lbs., by land carriage, sold to-day without reserve at 1s. 3d. per lb. for small pale yellow drop mixed with block, and 1s. 3d. per lb. for ordinary dark ditto; another lot of 84 lbs., said to be the "genuine variety," was bought in at the nominal price of 10s. per lb.

**HONEY.**—*Jamaica* honey, of which the new crop is now coming in in plentiful quantities, sold at a decline of about 3s. per cwt., the bulk of the 263 barrels being disposed of at 33s. 6d. to 34s. for fine bright clean liquid, 30s. 6d. to 32s. for good amber ditto, and from 22s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. for dark to fair brown. A parcel of 150 packages *Mexican* sold exceedingly cheaply also, at 19s. for liquid brown, partly fermented, and 19s. 6d. to 20s. for thick granulated mixed.

**INSECT-FLOWERS.**—The market is very dull and lower, especially for open flowers, which may now be had at exceedingly cheap rates—namely, 40s. f.o.b. Trieste.

**IPEOACUANHA.**—Of 63 serons *Rio*-root offered to-day 16 were sold at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. in the commoner kinds, although moderately good parcels keep almost unchanged in price. The assortment of this drug offered to-day was again exceedingly poor, there being not one fine seron among the whole lot: fair fresh round root realised 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d.; thin and woody ditto, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.; and damages from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb. Four bags fair *Carthagena*-root had been partly sold by private treaty, and for the remainder from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. is asked.

**JABORANDI.**—10d. per lb. is the price for fair greenish stalky leaf.

**JALAP** remains cheap. Forty packages were shown to-day. Of this a portion, consisting of Tampico and Vera Cruz mixed, small to hold light and good heavy root was sold at 11d. per lb. for damages. Another lot was mostly of fine Vera Cruz quality, but for this the present limits are too high to admit of business; common and mouldy mixed Tampico root sold, subject to approval, at 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

**KAMALA.**—An offer of 6½d. per lb. for fair quality will be submitted to the owners.

**KOLA NUTS** keep firm, and good qualities especially are in demand; other kinds are more or less neglected. About 70 packages were shown to-day, of which rather less than half sold at 10d. per lb. for good bright dried West Indian, and from 5½d. to 3½d. per lb. for African fairly well dried to common small chips.

**MUSK.**—Fine first pile Tonquin pods were in comparatively small supply to-day, 16 caddies being shown, of which two sold at the unusually high price of 75s. 6d. to 76s. per oz. for exceptionally fine medium to very bold thin blue skin and well-trimmed pods. We hear privately that for good blue skin pods 73s. per oz. has been paid a few days ago. For a small parcel of small to bold old-fashioned fairly trimmed, but very damp, pods a bid of 47s. per oz. was refused. Some third pile pods very common, wet and spurious brought 22s. per oz.

**NUX VOMICA.**—The supply is fairly large, but it does not include many lots of fine quality—at any rate none were shown to-day. For 52 bags fair rather dark mixed Ceylon 9s. to 9s. 3d. per cwt. was paid, while for a rather brown parcel from Madras an offer of 9d. per lb. was refused. Animals are very heavy this week—over 2 000 bags.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—There is very little of any interest to report in this department. Reports from Bulgaria and Constantinople respecting the *Otto of rose* crop generally confirm the rumours of a short harvest, some even go so far as to say that the crop is likely to prove 60 per cent. below last season's. The new prices will not be fixed for some time, but meanwhile, we hear of sales at rather higher rates than those recently ruling. *Menthol* keeps very firm at 10s. to 12s. 6d. according to brand and quality, fair native crystals were bought in at the former price at to-day's auctions. American *peppermint* oil (H.G.H.) is held for 13s. 6d. per lb., but we do not think that more than 13s. 4½d. per lb. has yet been paid. Oil of *Star Anise* is held for 6s. 2d. per lb., while for *Cassia* oil, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb. is the spot price (for arrival 3s. per lb. c.i.f. has recently been accepted). Fair *Lemongrass* oil is quoted at 1½d. per oz. *Cajaput* is offering at 2s. 8d. per bottle, London terms, but at to-day's auctions several lots were bought in above that figure. A case of *Amygdalina*—*Eucalyptus* was also bought in at 2s. 8d. per lb., for oil of *Pepper* (Fisher's), 8d. per oz. is asked, and fair quality *Geranium* sold at 4½d. per oz.

**OPIMUM.**—The London market is quiet, with some sales of manufacturing seconds at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. In high grade varieties no business is reported, operators not being willing to pay the prices asked for these. It is said that one of the principal opium-growing districts in Persia, that of Isfahan, will only produce a crop of 1,000 cases this year against 2,000 in 1891. Our Smyrna correspondent writes, under date of June 11:—Very little business was done here in the week closing to-day: an American buyer offered 6s. 3d. for a few cases of current tale quale, but holders for the moment refuse to sell under 6s. 4d. However, I do not think that present prices can be maintained much longer, as the crop is not likely to turn out less than 1,000 baskets, or 2,500 more than last year. Two or three baskets of the new drug have come in from the lower districts, and in the course of another fortnight arrivals will be important, but new opium will not be fit for shipment until the middle of July. According to our Salonica advices, the outturn will be about the same as last year. At the last moment I hear that 10 cases current tale quale have been sold for America at 6s. 3d. per lb.

**ORRIS** still keeps coming down in price. At to-day's auctions 10 bags good pale small Florentine root sold without reserve at 92s. 6d. per cwt., while 10 bags bold yellowish Verona brought 64s. to 65s. per cwt. The latter price is said to be 5s. over the figure that has been obtainable lately. Dark to fair pale Mogadore orris sold at 23s. to 31s. per cwt.

**PEPPER.**—The demand for *Black pepper* remains very limited, and prices are easy; ordinary grey to good fair Singapore sold at auction at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. *White pepper* also remains exceedingly sluggish, fair Siam selling at 4½d. to 4¾d.; common Singapore at 4½d. to 4¾d.; and good bold Sarawak at 5½d. per lb.

**QUASSIA.**—Logs are dull of sale, most buyers being well supplied. Ten tons new wood from Jamaica brought 85s.



per ton to-day (for good dry legs 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. is wanted) and 70 hales good pale chips from St. Kitt's sold at 6l. 5s. per ton. Some fine kiln-dried London-made chips were also shown. These are held for 13l. per ton, and it is said that at that price sales can be made privately.

QUICKSILVER keeps firm at 7l. 2s. 6d. per bottle from the importers. From the secondhand it is possible to buy at 7l. 10s., but not at less.

QUININE.—On Saturday sales of 90,000 oz. Brunswick and B & S quinine were made by second-hand holders at 8½d. to 8¾d. per oz. on the spot, while the Brunswick factory also sold direct, for future delivery, at 8¾d. per oz. Since this transaction about 70,000 oz. have been sold at from 8½d. to 8¾d. per oz. on the spot, and to-day it is rumoured, though the report remained unconfirmed, that 8¾d. per oz. has been paid. It is considered a weak feature in the position of the article that both the Auerbach and the Brunswick works are willing to sell for delivery over the whole of 1893 at the present low rates.

RHUBARB.—Of 118 cases China rhubarb offered to-day, 59 sold, with better competition, at somewhat firmer prices, especially for *Highdried* root, which remains scarce. The following figures were paid:—*Shensi*: Bold, fair coat, partly rough, round, 2s. 2d.; flat and round, mixed rough coat, rather loose texture, pinky-grey fracture, 1s. 2d.; fair pickings, 1s. per lb. *Canton*: Bold flat, ¾ pinky grey, ¼ dark fracture, 1s. 8d.; ditto small to medium, 1s. 6d.; round medium to bold, fair coat, ¾ pinky, ¼ dark fracture, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. *Highdried*: Flat, medium, even pinky fracture, 1s. 6d.; ditto small, 1s. 5d.; round fair horny coat, little colour in fracture, 9½d. to 12d. Nine hags very wormy *Rhapontica* sold, "without reserve," at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. Fifty-one cases arrived this week from China.

SAFFRON.—There is no change in the position. Prices are very low at present, best *Valencia* being offered at 28s. per lb. At the auctions several tins were offered, but they were all bought in at 20s. to 24s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Native Jamaica* is in demand at high prices, 1s. 5d. per lb. being paid for good bright red to-day; and 10d. to 11d. per lb. for damages. Sound grey *Jamaica* realised 1s. 6d. per lb.

SENEGA.—For a parcel of nine bales good bright, but rather thin, 1s. 7d. per lb. was refused to-day.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* senna is now almost all held by second hand owners, who ask exceedingly high prices. From 4½d. to 6d. per lb. has to be paid for medium to bold rather yellowish and specky leaves. There is an abundance of *Alexandrian* senna, however; siftings of this kind sold at 1½d. per lb. to-day, for pods 11d. per lb. is wanted.

SHELLAC.—At the end of last week the speculative market was weak and flat, with sales of orange TN for November delivery at 80s. 6d. per cwt. On the spot little or no business was transacted. Early in the week the market declined still further, 80s. being accepted for Orange lac for October and 81s. for Angust delivery. Subsequently an improvement set in for distant delivery. At the auctions 807 cases were offered, of which 495 cases sold at steady rates for Orange lac, while Garnet was 1s. and button 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. The following prices were paid:—Fine pale only *Orange* octagon B, 9½s. to 96s.; fair to good second orange, 78s. to 84s.; ordinary ditto, 75s. to 77s. per cwt.; *Garnet* lac AC, 73s. to 74s.; first *Button*, 84s. to 85s.; mixed to good second ditto, 78s. to 81s. per cwt. Since the auctions the market has become depressed with sales at lower rates—viz. 78s. for July and 79s. for August delivery of TN orange, but this afternoon the market is again veering round to firm.

TAMARINDS.—West Indian tamarinds are very low in price at present. New crop Barbadoes have been sold at 7s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. For black East Indian 10s. per cwt. is asked.

TURNERIC.—The improvement noticed last week has continued. Fine Madras finger sold at 32s. per cwt., and for Cochbin bulbs, 7s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid, while 8s. is now asked. Bengal could still be bought at 18s. 6d. China has mostly been cleared.

VANILLA.—The market is firm, and at to-day's sales prices were, if anything, rather dearer. Only about 150 tins were offered. Good crystallised, 7½ to 8 inches, brought 11s. to 12s.; ditto, 5 to 7½ inches, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; good brown, down to low foxy, 9s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—New crop *Jamaica* wax is in very large supply but sells well, at 7l. to 7l. 5s. for red to good yellow and at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. for ordinary dark to red and brown mixed. For good pale bleached *East Indian* 7l. 15s. was accepted. *Madagascar* was in enormous supply, which was nearly all bought in, only a few lots selling at 5l. 10s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. for medium brown to fine bright yellow.

### THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CALABAR BEANS show no disposition to advance. Fifty-six hags have been sold during the week at 2d.

CANARY-SEED.—This has become steadier during the week, and 49s. has been paid for clean, bright Turkish. Spanish is held for 57s. 6d.

GINGER.—*African* is in a firm position, and 32s. 6d. has been paid for new sound root.

HONEY.—Very flat, and the arrivals of new season *Chilian* find no buyers.

IPECACUHANHA.—Three bales of doubtful quality offered, and were withdrawn, as there were no bids.

IRISH MOSS.—Large arrivals of the new season have taken place, and values are gradually falling.

QUILLAIA.—Further sales have been made at 17l., at which the market is firm. Large orders could be placed at something under this figure.

QUININE-BARK.—A hark was offered at auction under this description, but there were no bids. It is a member of the cinnamon family, and contains no traces of quinine.

### THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

OUR market keeps steady. The price for manufacturing opium remains as quoted in my message of last week. No business has been put through so far, but it is expected that small sales are about to be made at steady prices.

### THE AMERICAN MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Thursday morning.

H.G.H. oil of peppermint keeps very firm, and Major Horner, the principal speculator in the article, will not sell below \$3.25 per lb. Golden seal root is lower in price, and 21 cents will now buy fair quality easily. The demand for *Serpentaria* and Senega roots has also fallen off very much, and it is possible to buy both articles at decidedly lower prices.

A CHEMIST'S IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.—To-day John W. Kirby, assistant to Mr. B. W. Priest, 44 Parliament Street, Westminster, gave important evidence at the inquest concerning the death of Matilda Clover, a Lambeth girl, whose death some seven months ago, apparently from strychnine poisoning, is now being inquired into. Mr. Kirby said Dr. Neill bought things at Mr. Priest's shop. He said he was a medical student at St. Thomas's. Last October he came for 1 oz. of tincture of nux vomica. Mr. Kirby asked him for a written order, and he wrote one, and signed "T. Neill, M.D., 103 Palace Road." He also bought some empty gelatine-capsules, which the witness had to procure from Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson. The Coroner said strychnine was obtained from nux vomica, and the latter ought to be in the first part of the Poisons Schedule.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

### Queensland Lime- and Lemon-juice.

SIR,—I write to solicit all the information I can possibly obtain from you, or through your many readers, on a subject of vital interest to this colony.

Here in Queensland, with our immense territory, and less than half a million of inhabitants, our fruit-growers find it hard to exist. Our markets are easily glutted, and our distance from the markets of the world is so great, and freights so expensive, that only growers in the vicinity of towns or a seaport have any chance of success, especially in the north. One grower told me (he lives fifty miles from the seaport, but has water carriage) that this season the mangoes fell off the trees half a foot deep, and were left for the pigs to consume; while limes and lemons also grow to great perfection, but they are simply allowed to rot. I suggested to him the making of lime- and lemon-juice, which, if successfully done, would be a great help to many struggling fruit-growers and to the entire colony.

I am anxious to get all the information about the manufacture of lime-juice on a profitable scale—say, a plant to make from 10,000 to 50,000 gallons per year. What description of crushing-plant is used, and could such plant be made here in Queensland? Are the fruit cut before they are crushed? If so, what sort of cutters are used? What is the best method of clarifying the lime- and lemon-juice that it will not deposit when bottled, and will keep clear? What is the best method of dealing with unripe and damaged fruit to make it fit for citric-acid makers; and is there a standard of strength to be obtained before the juice is put in casks?

All or any information you or your readers can supply will be esteemed a great favour by us here.

Truly yours,

Maryborough, Queensland, April 21.

D. CLARKE.

[Our correspondent may find a market in Australia for simple lime- and lemon-juices, but, if the trade is at all capable of development, it would no doubt pay him better to concentrate his juice for citric-acid manufacture. No expensive or elaborate plant is necessary either way. The fruit should be peeled by hand, pressed, and, if intended for use as ordinary juice, rack it in barrels for about six weeks, when fermentation takes place and the juice becomes almost clear. Salicylic acid should now be added to the decanted juice in the proportion of 30 grains to the gallon, dissolved in 1 oz. of rectified spirit. A good deal of lime-juice is at present imported here from Jamaica, and purchased by hottlers of lime-juice in this country; but much of the juice imported is dirty and full of impurities. Its value may be ascertained from time to time from our market report. The concentrated juice for citric-acid making which we import comes mostly from Sicily. It is there obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of essential oils of lemon and bergamot from the rind of the fruit. The peeled fruit is cut in half and pressed, and the juice is evaporated in a copper (care being taken to prevent burning). Sicilian juice has a strength of from 65 to 70 oz. of citric acid per gallon, and that is the strength a manufacturer should aim at. The West Indian juice has a much higher strength (90 oz. or thereabouts), but this is generally obtained at the cost of burning the juice, which is, therefore, liked less by manu-

facturers than the Italian. Another important factor is the packing. Italian juice comes over in huge oaken casks of about 130 gallons, sometimes, but rarely, in chestnut casks of the same capacity. The latter are more liable to leakage. The West Indian juice is packed in casks of from 30 to 50 gallons. In Sicily essential oil and juice are made by small cultivators not owning expensive apparatus of any kind, and the goods are collected all round the villages by merchants. An industry in Queensland does not appear at all unlikely to be successful if properly conducted, especially as the large Australian market-centres are within easy reach; but any one undertaking it will have to be taught by experience rather than by precept. A mass of additional information on the subject of essential-oil distillation and lime-juice manufacture will be found in the pages of this journal for the last two or three years.]

### "More about Scopola."

SIR,—We note your article entitled "More about Scopola" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 23, page 771. It has given us great pleasure to notice the increasing interest, which the researches about *Scopola atropoides* evoke, we



having been the first to suggest its importance, and it was through our initiative that the attention of the commercial world was first called to the article.

Already, in 1878, we started the cultivation of larger quantities, and since then we have shipped about 400 tons of this root.

We take this opportunity to hand you through our London agent, Mr. Jos. Flach, a photograph of the *Scopola atropoides*, which, no doubt, will be of interest to you.

Yours truly,

J. NEUMANN & CO.

Fiume, June 11.

### Unqualified Assistants in Australia.

OUR Melbourne correspondent writes as follows:—"Now that the demand for unqualified assistants is falling off in England, some of them may be turning their attention



to these colonies as a field for their energies. I should like to give them an emphatic warning that it is no easier for an unqualified man to get employment as a chemist in these colonies than in Great Britain. The only colony where there are no restrictions on the trade is Western Australia, of which the whole population is under 50 000—already well supplied with chemists. For qualified assistants there is a steady small demand; but unqualified men will have a hard time of it, and probably drift to other occupations.

"The course of training and examinations necessary to secure qualification here is almost as long and as hard as in England, and what has been done there does not always count here."

#### Solubility of Sulphur in Alcohol.

SIR,—In the current issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST you comment on the absence of information in pharmaceutical text-books concerning the solubility of sulphur in alcohol.

The British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia states that 1 grain of sulphur is soluble in 2,720 grain measures of absolute alcohol at a temperature of 60° F.

These figures, though not identical with, approximate pretty closely to those of Dr. C. Schierholz, as quoted by you—viz., 1 part in 3,300 at 17.5° C. (63.5° F.).

Yours truly,  
C. S. ASHTON.

Brighton, June 17.

#### Tablets.

SIR,—With reference to the letter on the above subject, published in your issue of June 18, we wish to point out that this letter contains nothing but a discussion on the dictionary meaning of the word "tablet," and is but a side issue of the points brought forward in our letter of June 11.

If, as Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. state, the dictionary meaning of the word "tablet" does not accurately describe the form of compressed medicines they prepare, we cannot understand why they appear so anxious to obtain the exclusive right to this word.

We fail to see any reference to the main point, which is, that "the word tablet was, and only can be, registered in connection with a device."

We know Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have registered it in connection with a particular fancy device; but, on the other hand, we notice that in claiming an exclusive right to the use of the word they have refrained in both letters from mentioning this device, without which they can have no greater claim to the word "tablet" than any other firm in the trade. That other firms may have been persuaded to avoid the use of the word in question has no bearing on the legal aspect of the matter.

In conclusion, we wish to say we have no desire to write in any unfriendly spirit, neither do we wish to indulge in a lengthy controversy on the subject; we only make public these facts at the urgent request of many of our customers and friends.

We are, Sir, yours truly,  
59 & 60 Tooley Street, ARMOUR & Co.  
June 20.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Union.

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Ryder that it is quite time something was done to stop excessive cutting. Numerous schemes have been proposed to deal with the prices of patents, but some plan is wanted to include drugs. A few examples of cutting in this neighbourhood will prove this:—Compound liquorice-powder, 1d. per oz.; sulphur tablets and citrate of magnesia, 1s. per lb.; carbonate of soda, 2d. per lb.; and one enterprising "high-class pharmacy" announces by a large card in the window that each purchaser of 1 lb. of purified (?) Epsom salts will be presented with a recipe for making "health-salts." The same firm prices borax at 4d., acetic acid at 5d., and best picked scum-leaves at 10d. per lb. Patents are sold in many cases at less than wholesale prices. Woodward's gripe-water at 8½d.; Mellin's food at 1s. 7d.; Bengel's food at 1s. 8½d.; Himrod's cure at 2s. 6d.; Condy's and Sanitas fluids at 8d.; and Browne's chlorodyne at 9d. I find these prices and lower are to be met with all over London, and, I suppose, in most large towns. Is it, then, to

be wondered at that there are so many worthless businesses in the market, and that assistants prefer a dispensership with the certainty of a living (even if it is only in a prison) to trying to exist in business for themselves? I think the scheme of forming an assistants' union is worth trying. It is hardly probable all would join, but I feel certain that the best assistants and those who have the interests of the trade at heart would do so. I shall be glad to contribute my share, and know of several in this district who are anxious to do so. I admit that there are great difficulties in the way, but, with union, do not think they are insuperable.

Could you not assist in this matter by asking through the medium of your valuable paper for the opinions of employers and assistants as to the feasibility or otherwise of such a union?

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
NORTH LONDON ASSISTANT. (54/52.)

SIR,—I agree with "Assistant" re accepting store-berths. I myself was put to considerable expense by accepting a situation which I found to be in a store. I refused to stop, knowing that it would prove detrimental to my interests. I left the next day, after being told that stores were the only things now left for young men to enter. A great many of these stores are advertising four months out of twelve, and one or two even more than this. What does this signify? I now make a point of asking, before engagement, if it is a store business, and, if so, I refuse.

Yours respectfully,  
PHANTOM. (55/29.)

SIR,—I think there are many who would join an assistants' union in this district—London N.—where there are many drug stores and competition is keen. Three would gladly join at once were there a union of this description.

Would it be possible for you through the medium of your paper, at the first outset to receive the names of any who would join, then a meeting in some central part could be called and the affair properly organised.

Yours truly,  
June 21, 1892. VINCULUM. (55/52.)

SIR,—A comparison of wages per hour might be interesting just now. Thus

	d.	d.
Unqualified chemist's assistants..	..	3½ to 4
Qualified " "	..	4 " 5
Bricklayers' labourers ..	..	4½ " 5
Journeyman gardeners ..	..	5 " 6
" gasfitters ..	..	8 " 8½
" blacksmiths (about) ..	..	7
Brass finishers, &c. (about) ..	..	12

This is but a suggestion; but a complete table, including the honorary emoluments of Government officials, bank clerks, waiters, &c., might prove fascinating reading to that section of the public who still think the chemist gets "11½d. in 1s."

E. D.

SIR,—I have been in the trade nearly ten years in different parts of England, and have come in contact with a great many assistants. There is the same feeling everywhere that something should be done in the matter.

In the town in which I am now living, nearly every assistant is on duty from 80 to 100 hours per week. These are not fair working hours. My idea is that we agitate for a not more than 72 per week. We cannot strike. The first assistant who is known to move in the matter is turned off without a character, whatever his past services may have been; and besides we have no combination. I suggest that a register of all chemists be kept who will agree not to work their assistants or apprentices more than 72 hours a week. Any assistant would be able on application to find out whether a chemist was on the list; this would give the "not more than 72-hour" chemist an advantage over sweaters in the matter of getting assistants. I would then advertise in the local papers the names of the local chemists willing to adopt the 72-hours programme, and appeal to the public to put down sweating by making their purchases at these shops.



But could we get any masters to agree to the 72-hours movement and he entered on the list? In hundreds of shops already the hours are 72, or under. I have spoken to several of these, and they would embrace the plan and help us; besides, we have a good case, and the public would support us.

Yours truly,

ANTI-SLAVERY.

#### Methylated Friar's Balsam.

SIR,—In your report of the case tried at the Omagh Petty Sessions it is stated "that Mr. Lyons never heard of any person taking Friars balsam internally." I can assure him from very long experience that the article has been, and is still, in constant demand in this part of the country. It is taken in doses of 15 to 20 drops on a lump of sugar for coughs and loss of voice, and forms a considerable portion of a mixture composed of Friar's balsam, paregoric, syrup squills, and syrup poppies, which is a household medicine amongst the cottagers here. In short, Friar's balsam is in as much demand as tinct. rhel. co., only in smaller quantities. In one of Squire's editions it is recommended for chronic cough. It is none the less valuable for cuts and wounds.

Lonth, Lincolnshire.

JNO. HURST.

#### The Sale of Poisonous Proprietary Articles.

SIR,—The clear interpretation of some of the sections of the Pharmacy Act, which has been given by the Judicial Courts during the past few years shows that its meaning is beginning to be understood, but there is a very important instruction which the makers of proprietary medicines containing "a Poison under the Act" have not yet practically carried out. Section 17 directs that every box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained shall be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison" and with the name and address of the seller of the poison. The evident meaning of these words is that the containing vessel or wrapper of the poison shall have upon it the name of the poison contained within it—that is, if a fluid, the bottle; if a powder, the bottle or box or paper in which it is first wrapped; and not upon the outer wrapper, which is usually thrown away, for the twofold object of indicating to the purchaser the preparation which is being taken or administered, and also as a guide to antidotal treatment in the event of an overdose.

Should there be any suspicion of improper use, and to enable the proper authorities to trace the source from which it was obtained, the name of the seller is also to be put on with the name of the article, that is, upon the bottle, box or paper containing the poison.

It is obvious that the imprint of the seller's name on the outer wrapper, or the affixing of an address label upon the same, will not answer the purpose, and in consequence makers of proprietary medicines containing "poisons" will have to adopt a method of putting up which will allow the seller to place his address label upon the bottle, box, or paper, or else the maker must put the name and address of the retailer upon the same as the articles are required.

Yours truly,

E. YEWDALE.

[On this subject see note to "Village Druggist" under Legal Queries].

#### Half-price Closed Letter Company (Limited).

We have received a large number of communications in reference to this company, including very full information from the secretary of the company. We have placed the whole of the documents in the hands of a solicitor, but many of the more important papers reached us only yesterday, and we cannot therefore publish an opinion until next week.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

54/34. *Scotia*, being under agreement to give a month's notice to employer on leaving, or to pay a month's salary in lieu, asks, "Would a fortnight's notice and a fortnight's salary legally equalise it?" [No. An agreement must be obeyed exactly.]

54/27.—*In Vino Veritas* proposes to sell his pectoral balsam with the poison in when retailed by chemists, and with a substitute for the poison when retailed by grocers, but to advertise these as one and the same. Would it be legal to do this? [It would not be an infringement of the Pharmacy Act.]

54/36.—*Village Druggist* writes:—"In your leader on poisonous proprietary medicines, this week, I note 'they must if they are poisons be labelled in due form.' What is 'due form'? If I sell a pennyworth of Godfrey's cordial, and label the bottle with the word poison and the name of the article only, and fold the lot in a wrapper with my name and address thereon, will that be 'in due form'? I trow not. How, then, if I sell 1s. 1½d. worth of, say, the 'syrup of a million mothers' in the same way? It seems to me obvious that the word poison, as well as the name and address of the seller, should appear on the bottle to be in due form. What say you?" [We do not see any use in guessing how a court might decide in regard to an ingeniously imagined case such as the above. We suppose "V. D.'s" argument is directed against our theory that if the vendor sticks his address-label on the outside of the package of a poisonous proprietary he is fulfilling the requirements of the Act if the article bears the proper poison-label on the bottle. This is a matter on which each chemist must judge for himself, at least until there is a settled case to guide him. The Act requires that "the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained shall be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison." It does not say that all those particulars must be on one and the same label, nor that they must be all close together, and we think if one label be on the bottle and the other on the wrapper, as must be the case in selling such articles as chlorodyne, the requirements of the statute are met.]

53/21. *Doubtful* asks: "Is it necessary under the Pharmacy Act, as at present interpreted, to label 'Poison' all drenches, powders, balls, &c., for horses and cattle, which contain any of the scheduled poisons? For instance, a colic drink might contain an ounce of landanum, or a chill drench half a drachm of antim. tart. Must these be labelled 'Poison' or not, seeing they are not intended for human use?" [What they are intended for makes no difference. The law requires that such mixtures should be labelled "Poison," &c. But this can be avoided if a record of the preparation supplied be entered in the prescription-book, with the name and address of the person to whom it is supplied, and with the name and address of the vendor on the label.]

51/71. *Fritz*.—It is, we believe, the general course that when a chemist gets a wholesale house to do an analysis for him, he (the chemist) sends it to his customer as his own. The wholesale houses themselves probably do not give the name of the person who actually made the analysis. We do not see anything illegal in this assumption of someone else's work. In the event of any legal case arising in which the analysis would have to be referred to, it would of course be necessary to produce the analyst who actually did the work.

55/15. *J. A.*.—Salary per month always means per calendar month unless it is otherwise expressly stated.

80/20. *J. R. B.*.—If the lozenges contain a scheduled poison it appears from the recent decision that they must be labelled "poison," and that they can only be safely sold by a registered chemist and druggist.

53/37. *Lux*.—It would be lawful for a registered chemist to "dispense" his cough-mixture without attaching a poison-label provided he enter the formula in "a book kept for that purpose," and thereto append the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered on the occasion of every sale, and that the label on each bottle be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller.



56/17. *Fritz* asks whether he must take out a gold licence if he supplies gold cases with artificial teeth. [The licence he has in his mind is an Excise licence to deal in plate. Such a licence is only required when the gold sold is above 2 dwts. in weight. The licence authorises the holder to deal in plate, and, if we understand him rightly, his "gold case" would not be plate, neither would the gold wires with the vulcanite.]

53/31. *Leo*—Poppy-heads are not scheduled as a poison, and therefore an unregistered person is not infringing the Pharmacy Act by selling them.

56/72. *C. B. A.*—In your place we should label the mixture in the form you propose, and take the chance of the possibility of a fine. It is at least a question capable of argument whether the name of your medicine is not the name of a poison as required by the Act of Parliament.

57/12. *Assistant*.—We cannot say that the small quantity of poison in your preparation would be insufficient to bring it under the Pharmacy Act. If it is so insignificant as to be of no importance, why not leave it out? If it is of importance, it will be safer to label the mixture in accordance with the law.

55/2.—*Justice*.—It is not legal for unregistered persons to sell oxalic acid; they may sell Prussian blue. A liquid blue, made with the two substances, should be labelled poison; but, in the absence of an express decision on the point, we cannot say that this is legally required. The Act specifies "oxalic acid," but does not add "and its preparations." Nor can we say whether it would be held that such a compound could be sold by unregistered persons. Homœopathic medicines, if they contain an appreciable quantity of poison, do come within the Pharmacy Act. "Cooper's Sheep-dip" is a poison within the meaning of the Act. We do not know what is the composition of "Gibson's Vermin-killer." If it contain strychnine or arsenic the sales should be registered. It is a doubtful point whether it is necessary in such a case to add on the wrapper the word strychnine or arsenic as the case may be. Some consider that "Gibson's Vermin-killer" is the name of the poison. We note your suggestions, but we must remind you that we have no control over the action of the Pharmaceutical Council, and without such control, or clear knowledge of their intentions, we should be reluctant to take the step you propose.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

*Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."*

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examination matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

52/16. *Indelible*.—Redwood's marking-ink, of which we have repeatedly published the formula, is thoroughly reliable, and may be used for stamping.

52/14. *Cydwell*.—There is no artificial means of destroying the colouring matter of black hair so that the hair will remain permanently white, especially on a living animal. It stands to reason that as hair is always growing it is bound to grow in the natural colour.

51/60. *Chemdrug*.—Fluid for Cleaning Varnished Woodwork.—It seems an old friend with a new face. Try this:—Linseed oil, 10 oz.; turpentine and paraffin, of each 1 oz.; butter of antimony,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.; S.V.R., 1 oz.; vinegar, 4 oz.

52/17. *H. D. K.*—The Odour in the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is caused by sulphuretted hydrogen. This is due to the presence of a trace of sulphate, which is reduced to sulphuretted hydrogen, and even to sulphur (hence the cloudy appearance of your syrup), by the hypophosphorous acid. We have frequently observed that some kinds of sugar do not appear to give so strong an odour as others. The "facing" acid is generally ultramarine, and this is acted upon by the hypophosphorous acid. We expect, however, that in your case the objectionable "element" exists in the liquor, therefore heat that to boiling, allow to cool, filter, and dissolve the sugar in the filtrate.

52/19. *Vinolia*.—Steaming of Plate-glass Windows is due to the fact that the atmosphere of the shop is warmer and contains more moisture than is capable of being retained by the air at the outside temperature. The plate-glass is always at the outside temperature (approximately), so that it simply acts as a condenser. There are many ingenious methods for preventing the steaming, e.g., fixing a row of tiny gas-jets at the bottom of the window-pane; but there is nothing so satisfactory generally as keeping up the circulation of the air by means of the fanlight over the door and a row of holes above and below the window-panes.

50/17. *A. B. R.* says "I have a customer who owns a large number of omnibus horses that are frequently attacked with colic. He wishes me to make him up some draughts to keep at hand ready prepared for immediate use. I should be glad of a suitable formula. The horses in question are fed on dry food, principally maize."

[As long as your client persists in feeding his horses on "principally maize" he will require a supply of colic drinks, and should also insure the animals. In a recent lecture on horse-feeding by Professor Pritchard he recommends sound oats as the best of all corn, and in the discussion that followed from his audience of veterinary surgeons it was generally agreed that in the stables where maize is used at all cases of impaction, colic, swelled legs, &c., are to be found at all times, and that the proportion increases with the amount of maize used. We should advise the use of a few beans and a proportionate amount of oats instead of maize. Your client will find no economy in the end, for though the price of oats may frighten him, it is nothing to the deaths, as well as doctors' bills, incurred by frequent cases of impaction. In an omnibus stable where the food is all dry, and maize forms a large proportion, you will do well to supply colic or gripe drinks with aloes in solution, such as will be found on pp. 25 and 53 of "Veterinary Counter Practice." For a second draught give:—

Chloroform	..	..	..	..	..	3vi.
Ol. lini	..	..	..	..	..	3xij.
M. Ft. haust.						

Or,

Chlorodyne	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	..	3xvj.
M.]						

52/26. *Botanicus*.—Powdered gum acacia is generally used to assist in making the plate of artificial teeth adhere to the roof of the mouth.

53/2. *Nemo*.—You will find a formula for a non-poisonous nursery hair-lotion in this journal, June 20, 1891.

52/63. *Celsus*.—Messrs. Baillière, Tindal & Cox, 20 King William Street, Strand, publish a series of "aids" for medical students by Mr. Armand Semple. Write for their list.

55/19. *Cyclist* (Perth).—It is of no use to send us letters without letting us know who is the writer of them.

54/31. *Salop*.—Polish for Tan Shoes.—See issue of July 18, 1891, page 96.



54/44. *Shemus*. The following formula will give you good results if used at a temperature of from 50° to 100° F., and will give more brilliancy than using hydroquinone alone:—

A.				
Hydroquinone	..	..	..	40 grs.
Elharogen	..	..	..	120 "
Sodium sulphite	..	..	..	480 "
Citric acid	..	..	..	20 "
Distilled water	..	..	..	20 ozs.

B.				
Potassium bromide	..	..	..	5 grs.
Sodium carbonate	..	..	..	60 "
Sodium hydrate	..	..	..	30 "
Distilled water	..	..	..	20 ozs.

In use mix A. and B. in equal proportions, and add an equal quantity of water.

54/45. *G. D. Co.*—Solution to kill maggots and fly in cattle:—

Laurel-berries	..	..	..	1 oz.
White arsenic	..	..	..	1 "
Water	..	..	..	2 gallons

Boil and strain.

Crude carbolic acid may be added with advantage.

53/54. *Honey Bee*.—Your sample of Beeswax is a very pure one: it seems to contain a very small proportion of honey, added possibly to improve its aroma, so as to induce the bees more readily to build upon it. This and its thinness will account for your difficulty.

52/40. *Perplexed*.—Balls for Grease in Horses.—You will find this formula suitable, and as near as possible to what you want. There is neither ferri carb. nor bole armenian in the sample you send.

	Oz.
Sap. hispania	..
Poly. pot. nitratis	..
Resin. flav.	..
Ol. juniperis	..
Poly. sem. carui	..

M.

Mass, with a little treacle, if necessary, and divide into balls, each weighing 10 drachms, or, if a large horse, 12 drachms.

51/64. *Smyrna*.—For an ointment similar to your sample, suitable for Cracked Heels in Horses, try this; it is old-fashioned, but was much thought of at one time:—

	Oz.
Lard	..
Honey	..
Venice turpentine	..
Train oil	..
Verdigris	..
Sulphate of copper	..
Alum	..

M.

51/70. *Coupon*.—(1) Spice-bag.—You will find suitable formula under heading of "Pot. Ponri," November 7, 1891, page 694, and December 12, 1891, page 860. (2) To make a Tooth-tincture from "Jamaica Chewstick," try this:—

	Oz.
"Chewstick"	..
Quillaya bark	..
S.V.R.	..
Water	..

Macerate for a week, filter; sweeten with saccharin and flavour with oil of wintergreen and peppermint.

(3) To convert oil-soluble Brown Aniline Dye into blue or other colour.—We do not know of any ready method.

56/41. *Northern Subscriber*.—We cannot give you the information you ask for

53/31. *Leo*.—The plant is apparently *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, Wood Spurge, or closely allied to it. The specimen is so small and indistinct, it is extremely difficult to make out the exact species. All plants of the sort are more or less acid.

55/41. *Query*.—Cyclostyle Ink, Black:—

Nigrosin	..	..	..	..	3j.
Spirit	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Water	..	..	..	..	3vj.

Dissolve.

Acidulate with a few drops of hydrochloric acid to brighten the colour, and add 30 grains of sugar to each ounce of ink.

55/36. *A. F. S.*—To Dye Orange-coloured Leather a nice Nut-brown.—If the leather is already manufactured, your easiest way would be to paint it over with a solution of Bismark brown in methylated spirit, adding 2 oz. of castor oil to each pint of stain.

56/14. *A. Peel*.—We know of no authority for the statement you send from the *Echo* that in the new British Pharmacopœia metric weights and measures only will be adopted.

54/38. *Gluten*.—To Cement Xylonite try litharge and glycerine made into a stiffish paste; it takes some time to harden; or solution of gutta-percha, B.P., evaporated to half its bulk.

39/12. *Lakola*.—Your difficulty in obtaining a lasting perfume is, we presume, it must be cheap as well as lasting. Try this:—

Essence of jasmine	..	..	..	5ij.
Oil of lavender	..	..	..	5ss.
" " bergamot	..	..	..	5ij.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	24 oz.
Orange-flower water	..	..	..	8 "
Powdered orris root	..	..	..	2 "

Mix the oils with the spirit, add the orange-flower water and orris-root, stand as long as possible, shaking occasionally, then filter. Have seen it recommended to add a little honey to weak perfumes, as a wrinkle for making them more lasting.

Should recommend you to read up about perfumes in the 1891 DIARY, there are many good formulae given. If you do not have it you will find one of the formulae quoted from it in our issue February 20, 1892, only use 3iss. instead of 3iiss. orris-root as there given.

#### Harness Blacking.

Beeswax	..	..	..	6 oz.
Suet or tallow	..	..	..	2 "
Sugar candy powdered	..	..	..	4 "
Soft soap	..	..	..	2 "
Lamp black	..	..	..	4 "
Prussian blue	..	..	..	1 "
Turpentine	..	..	..	12 " or q.s.

Dissolve the wax and tallow, add the turpentine, and pour upon the other ingredients, well mixed in a warm mortar, then add sufficient turps to bring to a suitable consistency.

54/46. *Gentian*.—Syrup of Black Currants.—Express the juice, allow it to settle, boil and strain; to each pint of strained juice add 2 lbs. sugar, dissolve with heat. To each pint of syrup add about 2 oz. S.V.R. or a little salicylic acid.

#### Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

50/2. "Signal oil," as used by mariners. Where obtainable in London.

53/3. "Berliner speaking-machine." Name of wholesale agent.



THE

“STANDARD OF QUALITY”

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ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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ESTABLISHED 1798.

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OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL,  
SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN,  
WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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6 MINCING LANE,

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# WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

A Two-ounce Bottle  
of Pure  
Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show

3 per cent. by  
weight of

**ANHYDROUS  
ALBUMINOIDS.**

Contains the  
Hæmoglobin of the  
Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or  
Lukewarm Water;  
Never with Boiling  
Water, as  
extreme heat renders  
the valuable  
Albuminous Elements  
insoluble.

## READ THE FOLLOWING

*From*

## THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

### Analytical Records.

#### WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44.87 per cent.; organic matter, 38.01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17.12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4.57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

MANUFACTURED BY

## JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

LONDON—30 SNOW HILL, E.C.

Contains Albuminoids  
in a higher degree  
than any  
other Preparation of a  
similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient  
to Stimulating  
Properties such that  
it can be  
retained by the  
stomach in **EXTREME**  
cases of Debility.

Being largely  
Prescribed by the  
Medical Faculty of  
Great Britain,  
every Chemist should  
have some in Stock.

THE SALE  
IS GUARANTEED.

Can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggists, or direct from any of the following Firms:—

Agents for Great Britain and France—**ROBERTS & CO.**, London and Paris.

Distributing Agents for Lancashire—**JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.**, Manchester.

Distributing Agents for Yorkshire—**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.**, Leeds.

Distributing Agents for Scotland—**RAIMES, CLARK & CO.**, Edinburgh.



# HOW THE LIQUOR IS MADE!!

*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:—*

"Most successes are the result of many years of labour, but some are phenomenal in rapidity. Amongst the latter we must class Liquor Carnis (Caffyn), an article which was practically unknown in Europe a year ago, but now, thanks to the energetic business ways of Mr. W. Shepperson, the managing director of the Company which has exploited the 'Liquor,' there is scarce a physician or pharmacist in the country who does not know it. 'Our Town Traveller' journeyed to the Works the other day to witness the process. He reports that the success of the Company is beaten in rapidity by the expertness with which

## PRIME ENGLISH OXEN

and Aberdeenshire steers are transferred from green fields to amber glass bottles. It seems that the secret—if that it may be called—of the permanence of

## CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS

lies in the care, celerity, and cleanliness exercised in converting the beef from solid to liquid. We may, for convenience, divide the factory into three departments:—(1) Pressing, (2) Bottling, and (3) Finishing.



To the first of these, supplies of the choicest parts of the ox are brought in the morning of every working day straight from the shambles. It is at once cut into succulent steaks, each of which gets a slight sprinkling of table salt, is then enclosed in a new muslin bag and an outer canvas bag, and, with dozens more, is placed between the perforated metallic plates of an hydraulic press. When the Company commenced work they were content with a press which took a charge of

## ABOUT 100 STEAKS

at a time, but they have had to meet a greater consumption than was anticipated, so that lately they have installed an exceedingly powerful press, which would do perfectly for making bales of cotton, and this is tested to give a pressure of 400 tons. When the pile of steaks is put on the receiver, the whole is surrounded with a jacket (iced in the summer), and the pressure applied. We need not follow the process too minutely, it is so simple. The Liquor is the pure juice of beef, and in order that it may keep the most rigid attention must be given to exclude foreign matter from it."



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Readily soluble in water. It dissolves Uric Acid concretions twelve times more freely than Lithia Carbonate.

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For literature see "The Therapist," Vols. I. and II., published by Aug. Siegle, 30 Lime St., London, E.C.

PIPERAZINE may be obtained in Crystals wholesale at **17/6** per oz. net, or in 1-GRAMME COMPRESSED TABLETS, pure, without any admixture, Schering's own manufacture, at **7/6** per dozen gramme Tablets.

Minimum Dose—1 Gramme or 15 Grains per day in a Pint of Water.

This may be divided into two or three portions during the day.

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Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

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Wesley's Petroleum Pomade	..	6d.	3/0	" " " " "	..	1/0	7/0

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Also of Maw's, Newbery's, Barclay's, Sanger's, and the other Wholesale Houses.

## M. BAILEY & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

M. B. & Co. beg to call the attention of the Trade to the following articles manufactured by them:—

Glass Syringes, Nipple Shields, Breast Exhausters, Fittings for Feeding  
Bottles, Tubes, and Tube Work in all its branches, &c., &c.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. Brooks & Co.'s celebrated Specialities:—Winter Cream,  
Lip Salve, Solidified Camphor Cream, Glycerine Jelly, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Buyers are cautioned against imitations of these World-renowned preparations. None are genuine unless bearing  
our Registered Trade Mark.

MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY OF THE WHOLESALE HOUSES. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY FROM

**M. BAILEY & CO., 32 and 34 Buckingham Road, KINGSLAND, N.**





# TASMANIA EUCALYPTUS OIL COMPANY

DISTILLERS OF

## EUCALYPTUS (GLOBULUS) OIL

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## EUCALYPTUS (GLOBULUS) EXTRACT

"PLATYPUS BRAND."

First Award and Gold Medal Tasmanian Exhibition, 1892. Orders now being booked for the coming winter's requirements. Apply for information and Samples to the Company,

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SOLE AGENT,  
**FREDK. BOEHM, LONDON.**

### CHININFABRIK AUERBACH

(Dr. SEYFERTH),

### SULPHATE OF QUININE

And all other Cinchona Preparations.

STOCK KEPT IN LONDON.

Certified by Professor Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, as equal to the best preparations of other marks.

THE FACTORY SUPPLIED THE  
AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, and DUTCH GOVERNMENTS  
DURING LAST SEASON.

### DEUTSCHE GOLD AND SILBER SCHEIDE ANSTALT

(VORMALS ROESSLER),

### FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS

For Pharmaceutical, Photographie, and  
Technical Purposes.

### SPECIALITIES.

NITRATE OF SILVER,

CHLORIDE OF GOLD,

CYANIDE OF POTASH,

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CHROME ALUM,

ACETANILIDE.

SOLE AGENT,  
**FREDK. BOEHM, LONDON.**

## FOREIGN SPECIALITIES & MEDICINES. REVISED PRICE LIST.

# ROBERTS & CO.

## FOREIGN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE, IMPORT, AND EXPORT AGENTS FOR

## FOREIGN MEDICINES AND PATENTS, 76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. beg to inform the Trade that they are Agents for all the principal French and Foreign Specialities and Medicines, a large supply of which they have always on hand, and can supply on very favourable terms. They are in daily communication with their Paris House, and can offer exceptional facilities for procuring New Medicines, &c., &c., with very little delay. The following is a list of a few that they name au hazard, and that have a large sale:—

Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.
4/8..Alceol de Menthe Bloques	41/6	4/8..Capsules Matloo	35/	2/3..Guyot's Liq. Gendron	18/	2/9..Rabuteau's Drgées Ferrug.	24/6
2/8..Ditto ditto	21/	4/6..Mathey Caylus	35/	9/..Laville's Gout Tineture	81/	7/..Elixir Ferrug.	65/
2/9..Anbergier's Syrup	27/	4/6..Chassaing's Wine	39/	9/..Pills	78/	2/9..Rabuteau's Syrup Ferrug.	24/6
1/9..Pâte	15/	2/9..Pills	24/	1/1½..Papier Fayard	6/9	4/..Kachout des Arahes	31/
6/8..Bay Rnm	67/	4/6..Olin's Dragées Bromide Cam.	45/	2/3..Ditto	13/6	4/8..Reynal's Bougies	38/
3/8..Ditto	31/	5/..Eau de Botot (Genuine)	40/	2/3..Papier Fruneau	14/6	2/9..Rloerd's Injection	24/
2/..Bolloo's Charcoal	15/	3/..Ditto	24/	4/..Ditto	24/8	4/8..Capsules	36/
1/9..Lozenges	15/	2/..Epic's Cigarette	13/6	1/9..Pâte d'Auhergier	15/	9/..Syrup	90/; 4/8, 42/
4/8..Blancard's Pills	32/	4/6..Elixir de Coca (Mariani)	48/	1/9..de Berthé	15/6	1/8..Star Paper	11/
2/8..Ditto	18/	2/9..Flon's Syrup	23/	2/9..de Coca Mariani	25/	1/9..Vallet's Pills	14/6
4/8..Bron's Injection	27/	..Gayetty's Paper		1/9..de George	14/6	2/8..Ditto	23/
4/8..Bngeand's Wine	38/	2/3..Granules Arsen. Acid	13/8	1/1½..Ditto	9/	4/8..Veloutine (White, Pnk, Oim.)	28/
3/8..Bully's Vinaegar	30/	2/9..Iron	14/6	1/8..de Nafé	13/6	3/8..Ditto ditto	22/
2/..Ditto	14/6	2/9..Soda	15/4	1/9..Regnauld	14/8	2/9..Vichot's Trochisques	22/
4/8..Candé's (Lait Antéphilq.)	36/	2/9..Grimault's Syrup Lime	24/	7/..Pierlot's Valerian	60/	4/8..Vin Mariani	38/
4/8..Capsules Bromide Camph.	45/						

SOLE EUROPEAN AGENTS FOR BATTLE & CO.'S BROMIDIA AND IODIA, AND BLOUNT'S OIL OF TAR AND TEREMORRHU.

MM. Roberts & Co. ont l'honneur d'informer MM. les Pharmaciens Spécialistes de France et de l'Etranger qu'ils se mettent à leur disposition pour des dépôts qu'ils voudraient établir à Londres. On peut avoir tous renseignements en s'adressant à leur maison de Londres ou à Paris.

Agents for MARIANI'S PREPARATIONS OF COCA and LE GRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMERY.

Established |

House in Paris: ROBERTS &amp; CO., Rue de la Paix 5.

[1829

63



# PURE PARA RUBBER BANDAGES.



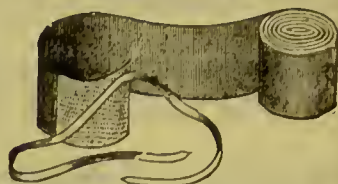
GAUGE.	5 Feet.	7½ Feet.	10 Feet.	15 Feet.	21 Feet.
20 { 2½ in... 2/	3/	4/2	6/9	8/3 each.	
20 { 3 " " 2/3	3/6	4/10	6/9	9/8 "	
22 { 2½ " " 1/7	5/6	3/8	4/9	6/9 "	
22 { 3 " " 1/11	2/11	4/	5/9	7/9 "	
25 { 2½ " " 1/2	1/11	2/6	3/8	5/2 "	
25 { 3 " " 1/6	2/4	3/2	4/2	6/6 "	

Perforated, 3/ dozen extra.

## POROUS BANDAGES.

GAUGE.	5 Feet.	7½ Feet.	10 Feet.	15 Feet.	21 Feet.
2½ in... 1/10	2/10	4/	5/3	7/8 each.	
3 " " 2/3	3/4	4/6	6/6	8/10 "	

Subject to 10 % and 5 % monthly a/o.



Special Discounts for Large Quantities.

**F. SCHUTZE & CO., 36a ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.**

Manufacturers of Bandages and Druggists' Sundries of all kinds.

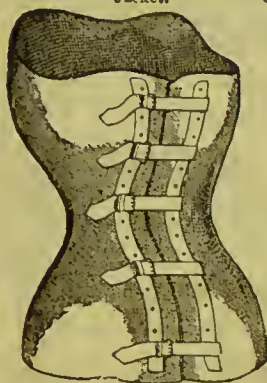
Telegraphic Address—"ODORATORS LONDON."

**COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.**

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.**

Jacket.

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 2.



### JACKET

(In cases of slight deformity)

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT

Circumference at axilla.

" " waist.

" " hips.

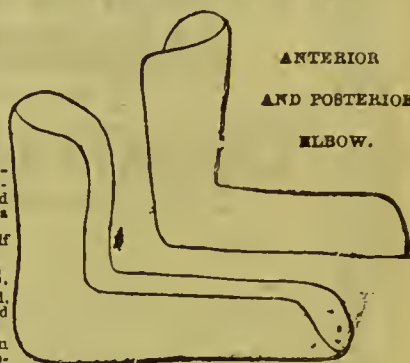
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.

In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

**CERVICAL JACKETS.** Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.

Any part of the jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.



REGISTERED.—More effectual than Mustard Leaves. May be obtained through any Wholesale House. 6d. Tins, price 2s. 8d. per dozen. **CAPSICUM** is highly recommended in *The Lancet* by Sir J.—B—, M.D., and Dr. H—J—B— for the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Sub-acute Gout, &c.

## DENOVAL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Attention is called to the following articles:—

ON THESE

### MEDICINAL CAPSULES

CHEMISTS ARE ALLOWED LARGE PROFIT.

SANTAL OIL CAPSULES, PERUVIAN MIXTURE CAPSULES, COPAIBA BALSAM CAPSULES, CUBE OIL AND COPAIBA CAPSULES, MALE FERN CAPSULES.

ALL KINDS OF CAPSULES.

### DENOVAL'S INJECTION.

ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE

**JULES DENOVAL,**

Carlton House, 4 New Cross Road, London, S.E.

Telegrams—  
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

THE  
**LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,**

MARK ST. MILLS,

NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,

LIVERPOOL.



# LINT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLAX, & COTTON,  
**LINTS,**

ABSORBENT, AND CARDED

**COTTON WOOLS,**

ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, and GREY

**BANDAGES,**

SURGEON'S, AND CARBOLIZED

**TOW.**



## Concerning Our Pills.

We beg to remind our agents that we sell two preparations—viz., Guy's Tonic and Guy's Fruit Pills. Nearly every Chemist now stocks and sells the Tonic, but we have found that many purchasers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining the Pills, as some Chemists only procure them to order. They are usually required in association with the Tonic to secure the best results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be inquired for. We ask you, then, in mutual interest, to hold a small stock to supply this certain need.

Guy's Tonic is sold Retail at 2/9 per Bottle, Guy's Fruit Pills at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

For further information and trade terms, address  
Guy's Tonic Company,

4 Ludgate Circus,  
London, E.C.



"Yes; an my farder yust to have the Rum-rum-tisem orful; an he couldn't get out of bed. An then he took BROMLEY'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, an now mammer ses she doesn't know which is the biggest romp, him or me."

*These are sold only by Chemists at FULL RETAIL PRICES, Gentlemen; my agreement being a clincher. They return you 33 per cent. profit.*

**CHARLES BROMLEY,**  
46 Sir Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool, Eng.

# TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2-gall. tins, and on 10 galls. and upwards, in drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others  
THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

**THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM.,** Tunbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—London: BARCLAY & SONS, LIM., 95 Farringdon Street; EDWARDS & SON, Queen Victoria Street; BURGONNE, BURBIDGE, CYRIAX & FARRIES, 16 Coleman Street; S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street; F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street. York: RAIMES & Co. Newcastle-on-Tyne: ISMAY & Co. Edinburgh: RAIMES, CLARK & Co. Glasgow: W. & B. HATRICK & Co., 152 Renfield Street.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

# ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c., and reparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

**CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, E.C.**

Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address:—"ETHERMETHYLATED LONDON."



**THOMAS PALFREE,** (ESTABLISHED 1872.)  
**SHOP-FITTER, SHOWCASE AND CABINET MAKER, &c.**  
**HOCKLEY MILLS & CHERRY PLACE, NOTTINGHAM.**

Special attention given to the fitting-up of Chemist and Drug Stores. Testimonials on application from leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

Chemists will find **HENSON'S FLUIDE-COCA AND CUCA-CHOCOLATE**

For Cyclists, Travellers, Invalids, &c., very taking accessories; they interfere with no other uses. FLUIDE-COCA is miscible with wine or water, and enables patients to make a better Coca Wine than is usually sold, and Chemists to supply without a licence.

The *British Medical Journal's* Report of Analysis of Henson's Fluide-Coca and Cucca Chocolate, April 9th, 1892, says:—"It is a highly concentrated preparation, convenient for making Coca Wine." "It is very palatable, and can be relied upon to possess the full medicinal properties of the drug."

The Editor *Chemist and Druggist* writes:—"Just the very thing people want for travelling, to ward off the headache which invariably accompanies hunger, as well as to prevent inordinate muscular waste—a thing which Coca undoubtedly does."

To be obtained from Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Edwards & Sons, J. Sanger & Sons, Barclay & Co. (Lim.), &c.  
 Fluide-Coca, in oval flasks, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cucca-Chocolate in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

Imported and Standardised by **HENSON & CO., BEULAH HILL, S.E**

**THOS. GUEST & CO.,**  
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**JUJUBES, LOZENGES, CONFECTIONS,**  
**HOME AND EXPORT.**

MANUFACTURERS FOR WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Also for Chemists requiring High-Class Goods at Reasonable Prices.

KEEPS GOOD IN ALL  
CLIMATES.

WHITE AND ODOURLESS.

Old or damaged stock ex-  
changed for fresh goods.

**G. & G. STERN,**



Pamphlets for distribution  
and Show Cards sent free on  
application.

PRICE TO THE TRADE.

Bottles	1/	2/	5/
Per doz.	9/6	19/	47/8
Per gross	105/	210/	525/

62 Gray's Inn Road,  
**LONDON, W.C.**

**THE RISING SUN**  
**STOVE POLISH**

**MACK'S**  
 DOUBLE-  
**STARCH**

**BEST BLACKLEAD IN THE WORLD.**  
**GOOD PROFIT GUARANTEED.**

To prevent "Cutting," and secure to all a fair profit, all the Wholesale Houses dealing in this article throughout the country have agreed with the sole importers to quote "Rising Sun" Stove Polish for the future at Importers' Own Prices, and to supply only those who agree not to retail "Rising Sun" Stove Polish under fixed prices, which leave a good margin of profit. Conditions of sale and Prices on application.

CONTAINS THE  
 VERY BEST STARCH, BORAX, GUM, WAX, ETC.  
 as well as the STARCH GLOSS.

Saves TIME, LABOUR and UNCERTAINTY, as in it are combined, in their PROPER PROPORTIONS, all ingredients necessary to produce BEAUTIFUL WHITE GLOSSY LINEN.

**CHANCELLOR'S Plate Powder**

EASIEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, BEST.

READ THIS.—"I and my daughters think it the most perfect powder ever used for plate and silver. I am an old housekeeper of OVER 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and have tried many others but not any to equal yours." A. M. Lindley, 13 Grosvenor Villas, Tufnell Park, N.

Your Customers will say this if you give them the chance by taking 1 gross threepenny boxes.

**C. CHANCELLOR & CO., 3 CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**



# THE ONLY PERFECT SUSPENSORY BANDAGE IS THE SYRACUSE,

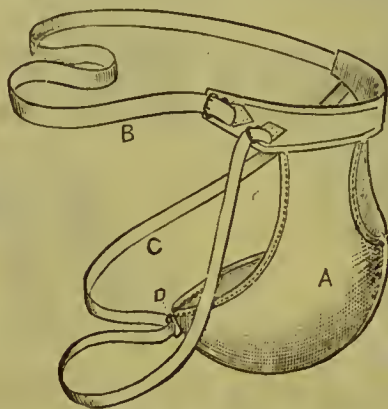
With Self-Adjusting Loop at Back of Pouch.  
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE LARGEST SALE  
OF ANY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE  
IN THE STATES.

3 SIZES—Large, Medium, and Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to suit all  
Markets.

Each Bandage is carded separately, with  
Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a Guarantee  
to give satisfaction to wearer, or  
money returned at our expense.

## COTTON POUCHES.

Nos. 10	16	21
6/6	12/	18/ per doz.

## SILK POUCHES.

Nos. 26	31	34	36
24/	30/	48/	72/ per doz.

We are still prepared to mail a Free Sample of No. 26 to any Chemist in the United Kingdom who would like to inspect our goods, and would call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists, now that the touring season is about commencing, to hold small stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the  
**WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**



## WEDGWOOD ACID-PROOF MORTARS AND PESTLES.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF  
Funnels, Evaporating Pans, Electric Battery Fittings, Bed Pans, Urinals, Medicine  
Spoons, Physic Cups, Sick Feeders, Bleeding Basins, Medicine Measures, Eye Cups,  
Inhalers, Nursery Lamps, Wall Tiles, &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.  
Any Article not bearing the Stamped Trade Mark "WEDGWOOD" is not made by us.

**JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS, ETRURIA, STOKE-ON-TRENT.**  
London Rooms—ST. ANDREW'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS.

## ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH, Inventors and Manufacturers of the SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses.



To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses.

## ENEMAS! ENEMAS! ENEMAS!

The Best and Cheapest Line ever offered—"THE  
SPECIAL"—made in one continuous piece of  
pure Black Indiarubber, with White Metal Pin  
Valve and Bone Pipe, 18/- per dozen.

Elastic Gum Vagina Pipes ...	3/- per doz.	Oval Cardboard Boxes ...	1/3 per doz.
Slide Cedar-wood Boxes ...	3/-	Oval Leather Boxes ...	6/-

**GEORGE SCRIVEN, Brierley Hill, STAFFORDSHIRE**



# Composition Essence

Unequalled for its Aroma and Strength. 9½d. lb. in Winch. Quarts; in 10-gall. Casks, 8½d. lb. 5% discount.

## "Premier" Ext. Malt.

MANUFACTURERS

**RAIMES & CO.**  
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**RAIMES, CLARK & CO.**  
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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR BULK, WITH SAMPLE, ON APPLICATION

# PETROLEUM JELLY.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

(PIONEER BRAND) Registered Trade Mark.

Equal to and Cheaper than **VASELINE.**

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

White, Yellow, Veterinary, and Waterproof. All kinds put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Patent Tins, and in 300-lb. Barrels.

Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

PATENT

## CARBOLIZED PEAT, THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

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(ESTABLISHED 1868.)



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61 Fore Street, LONDON, E.C.  
CHEMIST'S BUNSEN BURNERS

Methylated Spirits and Benzoline.



ABSOLUTE SAFETY.  
EXTRAORDINARY  
HEAT.  
GREAT ECONOMY.  
PERFECT  
REGULATION.



Direct or of all  
Wholesale Dealers.

**GLASS BOTTLES**

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock  
in London or  
direct from  
the Works.

**FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICES**

OF  
THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, WITH ROUNDED EDGES, OR THE  
ORDINARY SHAPE.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 7s. 6d. per Gross.  
6 & 8 oz. } " " " { 8s. 6d. " "

CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED—HANDSOME COLOUR.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 9s. 0d. per Gross.  
6 & 8 oz. } " " " { 10s. 0d. " "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1 oz., 3s. 9d.; 1½ oz., 4s. 6d.; 2 oz., 5s. 3d. per Gross.  
PLAIN OR GRADUATED TEA SPOONS.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,

Plain or Stoppered, at Lowest Market Prices.

**I. ISAACS & CO.,** Glass Bottle Manufacturers,  
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON.  
*Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

**KREAT - HALVIVA**

The New Substitute for Quinine.

*REDUCES TEMPERATURE, SUPPRESSES INFLUENZA,  
SEA-SICKNESS, &c. CURES INDIGESTION.*

One size only for Public use, for sale at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

One size only for Dispensing, 10-oz. Stoppered Flats.

SPARKLING HALVIVA for sale at 5s. a dozen.

**HALVIVA COMPANY, 4 Temple Chambers, LONDON.**

**THOMAS CHRISTY & CO.**

Who have acquired by purchase **Mr. H. D. CUSHMAN'S PATENT MENTHOL INHALER**, and have had the agreement duly registered at the Patent Office, on the 21st April, 1892, in their name, by **Mr. E. B. Lawes**, Solicitor, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., hereby announce that they have reduced the price of **CUSHMAN'S PATENT MENTHOL INHALER** to sell at 1s. 6d. Retail.

In connection with Mr. Cushman, they have also patented a New **MENTHOL INHALER** to sell at 1s. Retail.

**25 Lime St., LONDON, E.C.**

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

**PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO**

**"SALVO PETROLIA"**

**Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.**

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—  
**WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.**  
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

**"OLEUM DEELINÆ"**

(REGISTERED).

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR  
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,  
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

**"Edible Salvo Petrolia"**

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.  
1s. 6d. per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

**THE DEE OIL COMPY.**  
**LIMITED.**

Works—**SALTNEY, CHESTER.**

OFFICES—

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Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,  
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Paris, Hamburg, &c.



# WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

## WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

### BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

### BEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

## INFLUENZA SPECIAL.

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## TOOGOOD'S POCKET INHALER,

For Charging with Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 5/- dozen.

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For Diffusing the Vapour of Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 3/6 dozen.

## Dr. BELL'S

## EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE,

9/- dozen.

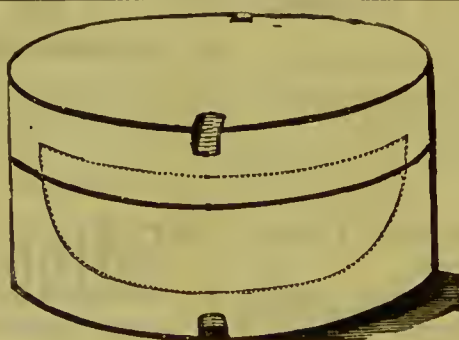
## TOOGOOD'S

### IMPROVED PATENT

## EARTHENWARE

## COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

### ORDINARY THICKNESS:-

1 dr.	2 dr.	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/8	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

### THIN FOR DISPENSING:-

1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/
						5/
						6/ per doz.

## TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.



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**DISPENSING:** Flats, ditto Rounded Corners, Ovals, Squares,  
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Panel Flats, in Finest White and Tinted Flint.  
Glycerines                   "                   "                   "  
Phials                       "                   "                   "  
Malt and Hop Bitter Bottles, in Finest Amber.  
Cannon Essence, Lavender Flats, in Finest White Flint.  
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London, January 5, 1891.

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We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.O.S.

(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysts)

B. H. HARLAND, F.I.C. F.O.S.  
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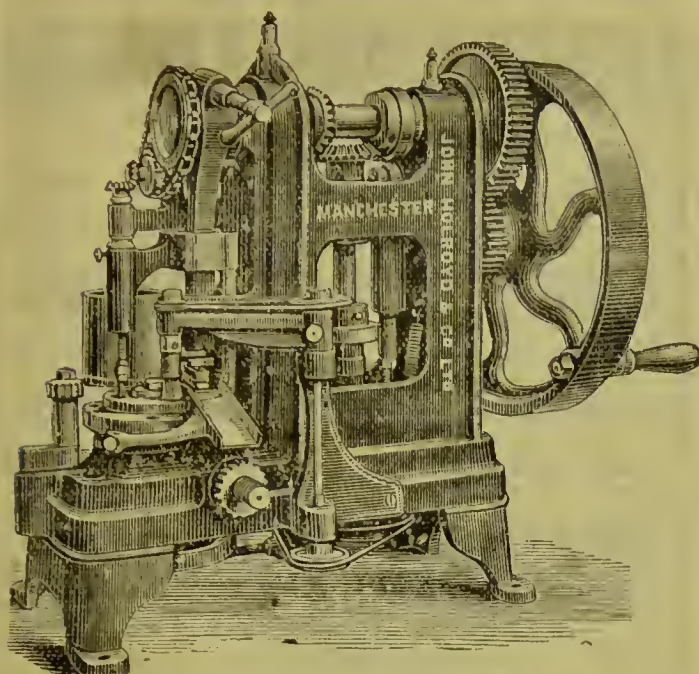
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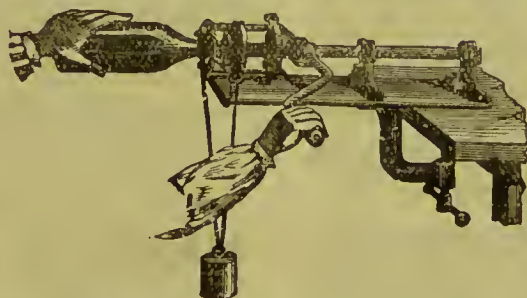
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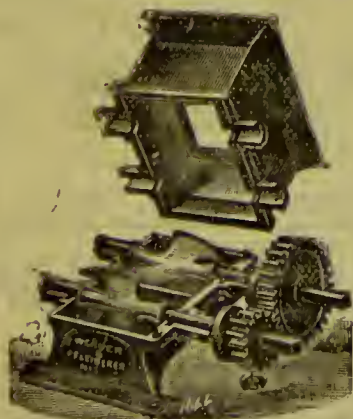
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See Winter Issue, "Chemist and Druggist," page 120.

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External remedy for piles, &c., 1/4 box.

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PURE REFINED BEESWAX.  
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PURE WHITE BEESWAX.  
"W. H. B."

IN CASES OF 54 LBS.

In round cakes in 2 lb. parcels, or in oblong cakes loose.  
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Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Biologists.

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years than I have, and if they value my advice they will act on it.

Yours,

R. J. DOWNES, M.P.S.I.,  
Registered Chemist and Druggist.

SIR,—At the time of the passing of the Irish Pharmacy Act, 1875, you referred to it as being a first instalment or trial of Home Rule for Ireland. Should the greater trial of Home Rule come, I trust it will not be administered as the first instalment is now being. You were, at the time referred to, in favour of the British Pharmacy Act, 1868, being extended to Ireland, which I think would have been good for all concerned. Your article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September 10 shows you are not biased in favour of the P.S.I. I think the prosecutions carried on of late in Dublin and in other parts of Ireland by the Pharmaceutical Society should be enough to rouse members of the drug-trade in Ireland, who have had years of practical knowledge of dispensing, to strive for a repeal or amendment of the Act under which such injustice is being inflicted on them. Under the pretence of having a law passed for the better protection of the public, a party of men with interest enough to get the power put into their hands have taken away part of the trade rights of those they are now prosecuting—rights which should have been reserved to chemists and druggists at the passing of the Irish Pharmacy Act, as they were sensibly and justly under the British Pharmacy Act, 1868. Fine protection of the public, indeed, they are making! The funds of the Society in Dublin are getting raised by the fines inflicted on honest traders who have by the letter of the law been placed in the unmerited position of lawbreakers, for only exercising the knowledge they possess of their trade, and which has been exercised by them long before the passing of this unjust law. The reduction of the fine by the Lord Lieutenant in the case where he has been appealed to shows that he understands the spirit of law and justice. He sees there is no moral offence committed, no injury to the public. The sooner such a sham law is repealed the better for the druggists and for the public they have served, and are fit to serve still if this law were blotted out. The funds of the Society could be fairly and honestly filled by registration fees from chemists and druggists, who would willingly pay registration fees to be protected by their trade Society. The Society as at present constituted seems willing to stamp out the old servants of the public before a sufficient number of the higher grade are ready to serve in their places.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

AN UNWILLING LAWBREAKER. (123/43.)

September 17.

SIR,—Would you kindly permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to express my feelings with regard to the ungracious treatment meted out to the associate druggists by some members of the Pharmaceutical Council?

I have received a number of circulars during the past week from the outgoing members soliciting my vote. Some of them were of considerable length, elaborating upon their worthiness, and commenting strongly upon the dreadful conduct of the so-called representative druggists who have been using unworthy means for the purpose of creating a majority in the voting-power that they may return as members of Council the associate druggists they have nominated. If anything was wanted to alienate voters from the pharmaceutical members, this vituperation is sufficient; and I am sure many who, like myself, were inclined to record their vote in favour of some of them will think twice before they do so.

I am of opinion—and this is shared in by many others—that if the antagonism manifested by some of these pharmaceutical gentlemen towards the more recently created branch is continued, the Council may some fine day find themselves drifting to the old helpless condition they were in before the passing of the late Act.

I hope the associate druggists will not be caught napping this year, but that everyone who has a vote will exercise it.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

Dublin, Sept. 27. VOTER. (123/25.)

#### Another Law Threat for the Irish Council.

SIR,—Your issue of last week states that my nomination as a candidate for membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was rejected by Mr. William Hayes, on the ground that my seconder had not paid his subscription for the current year.

As you will easily see by referring to the Calendar, it is only necessary that the names of the proposer and seconder should be in the list of the members or associates published for the year. There is no regulation requiring that they should pay the current year's subscription before nominating or seconding a person, and it is not competent for Mr. Hayes to make any such rule. Besides, Mr. O'Donnell has now paid his subscription to September 30, 1892.

I have laid the facts of the matter before Messrs. Crowley & Bolger, solicitors, of Sackville Street, Dublin, and am advised that my nomination was perfectly valid; that the objection could not hold good; and that I can have the election quashed if my name be not published in the list of candidates. Mr. Hayes has been given notice of this, and the responsibility of making the Society liable for the large costs which law proceedings would entail now rests with him.

Yours sincerely,

Dublin, September 27.

JAMES C. MCWALTER.

#### Circular Suggestions.

Mr. John Snowdon, Darlington, the author of the circular recommending "Taraden Bitters" which we mentioned in our "Commentary" last week, writes to thank us for the honour of the insertion. He asks, however, why we pay such attention to a few points in the circular. He seems to think we intended to allege inaccuracy. We did not wish to imply this. We merely quoted the remarks as specimens of a rather high-faluting style of pushing a medicine. We incorrectly quoted concerning sassafras that it was "an excellent skin-inhaler." We should have printed "exhaler." Mr. Snowdon adds: "We must be original. I hope other chemists may profit by my idea. The name is a good one, I think you will admit, for the title, and I think I may lay claim for praise in the transposition of the names of the ingredients in the recipe. Would he pleased to furnish any correspondent with one of the circulars upon notification." Mr. Snowdon concludes by offering the following for any body's use:—

For an appetite to gain  
I'll make the answer straight and plain,  
Use ———'s Orange Quinine Wine:  
About an hour before you dine.

#### They Differ on Chutney.

SIR,—*Re* chutney sauce recipe, published in your issue of September 10, I beg to write a few words. I have made it, and found the cayenne pepper about eight times too strong. It is impossible to eat the smallest particle without burning the throat and mouth. I would advise your readers, should they desire an excellent relish, to substitute cayenne pepper 3ij. for 3ij.

Yours faithfully,

Reading, September 22.

ERNEST ALDRIDGE.

SIR,—I made a little chutney from the recipe given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on September 10, and it is very satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

CARDUUS. (123/17.)

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, pp. 161-5. For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY, pp. 161-9.

124/36. *Erica*.—Coroners have sometimes claimed that the exemptions of certain persons by statutes from jury service does not affect their juries. We published on



January 30, 1892, a very definite dictum from Mr. Justice Hawkins contradicting this assumption. A pharmaceutical chemist in actual practice as such may claim exemption from service on all juries whatsoever.

123/18. *G. C.*—We should be very much surprised to learn that the words you quote have ever been registered.

A London chemist (120/70) sends the following label, which he has adopted for his poisonous proprietary articles:—

In accordance with law this preparation can only be purchased from a qualified Chemist, and although its formula is unchanged and its use perfectly safe it must be labelled **POISON**.

Name and address.

125/35. *Nux* asks us if "the officials at Bloomsbury have ever had before them a case in which the applicant for examination had served his time with a limited liability company, and whether they recognised such apprenticeship as legal?" [We are not in a position to answer the first part of the question. At any rate, the Registrar, who is the person charged with the arrangement of the preliminaries as to examination, has only to see that each candidate for the Minor has fulfilled the conditions laid down in the by-laws, which in regard to this matter are, that he has "for three years been registered and employed as an apprentice or student, or has otherwise for three years been practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions." That regulation does not exclude limited companies or anything else, but the declaration is required to be signed by a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist, or a medical practitioner.]

124/36. *Erica* asks, "Is it legal for me to send stock of a stamped medicine to be sold to chemists by my man who bills towns?"

[It would be illegal. Stamped medicines may only be sold at the premises specified in the licence; so if your man carries a stock to sell to chemists he would be selling at a place not specified in the licence, and to which, consequently, the licence does not extend, and he or you would be liable to the penalty imposed for selling without a licence.]

126/8. *J. H.*—We understand that the sale of the wine you name requires a licence.

126/34. *Cascara*.—The executors of a deceased chemist and druggist may carry on his business indefinitely. The widow's only right to carry it on is as executrix. Whoever the executors may be, they must employ a qualified chemist to manage. It would not be legal for the executors of the widow to continue the business.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

List of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examination matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulae, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

110/21. *H. Forde*.—Dressing for Brown Leather Boots. The reference should be July 18, 1891, p. 96.

117/5. *Pompeii*.—We are not familiar with any work on Chloropydy.

116/8. *J. N. A. (Leeds)*.—Are you not aware that there is a formula for camphor mixture in the British Pharmacopœia?

117/24. *Subscriber*.—Your wine is undergoing acetous fermentation. The only way to stop that is to bring it to the boil, and bottle while warm. Five or ten grains of salicylic acid to the bottle would be an advantage.

117/8. *An Apprentice*.—Quinine Wine.—What you think is quinine is, most probably, citrate of lime; but why not allow the insoluble matter to settle, collect it, and rub up in a mortar with a few ounces of the wine? Quinine wine should be allowed to rest for three weeks before filtering.

116/71. *Slake*.—By *Slake Varnish* we understand polishers to mean the ordinary shellac varnish (shellac and sandarac in spirit).

117/56. *Boots*.—(1) If you omit the chlorate of potash from the saline you will find that it will not explode. You can retain the Epsom salts. (2) You may try an aniline orange for the egg-powder. The fact that saffron is used to colour one of the most popular powders is fair evidence that it is not too expensive.

117/69. *T. T.*—To Bleach Sponges, make a bath by dissolving 1 oz. of permanganate of potash in about 4 gallons of water, and adding 3 ozs. of strong sulphuric acid. Having washed the sponges, immerse them in the bath for about half-a-minute, then squeeze, wash with cold water, and dip in a potash-bath (4 ozs. of carbonate of potash to 1 gallon of water). Wash once more. The very bright yellow colour is done with a dye, such as orange aniline.

118/40. *Gentian*.—Seidlitz-powders at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each are either not seidlitz-powders, or are sold at a low margin of profit. It is obviously undesirable that we should publish a formula for a weaker article than the official powder. Does another course not present itself to you? Is it worth your while encouraging the ha'p'orths? In our experience that kind of trade does not represent a sovereign of profit a year in an average working-class business.

118/19. *Equus*.—We do not undertake analyses for payment, and we only report upon matters of general interest to the trade, which your limestone is not.

118/13. *J. M. M.*—Elixir of Peptonate of Iron.—See the formula for liq. ferri albuminat, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 23, 1890, page 250. With every 3 parts of this solution mix 1 part of simple syrup.

103/31. *E. D.*—Your idea of a turnover percolator is ingenious; but it is bad in principle to pass the same menstruum through the marc more than once. We shall keep it before us.

109/11. *Alopec*.—The Ringworm Application is glycerine of borax.

\* \* Pressure on our space compels us to hold over several pages of Miscellaneous Inquiries and Dispensing Notes.

#### Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

129/92. Address of makers of Bellamy's discovery for horses.

127/60. Ol. caoutchin: where obtainable.

